

## ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

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## A NONAGENARIAN ENGINEER.

In his eighty-ninth year Mr. Charles H. Haswell has lately been busily engaged in bringing out, through the Harpers, a new edition of his "Mechanic's and Engineer's Pocketbook," which, since its first publication, in 1844, has passed through more than sixty editions, and has maintained its authority as a standard work. Mr. Haswell's activity is, indeed, typical of his whole career, which has been one of remarkable usefulness. Born in New York, he displayed at an early age a natural fondness for mechanics. His first training was in the steam engine factory of James P. Allaire, in New York City, where he was employed for several years. In 1836



HON. CHAS. H. HASWELL

he received the appointment of chief engineer in the U. S. Navy, and during the year following he constructed the first steam launch to be put to practical use in this country. He was the first to use zinc in a marine steam boiler, and in the hold of an iron steam vessel, though this distinction was claimed by an Englishman twenty years later. In 1844 he was made engineer-in-chief of the Engineer Corps organized in 1839, and served in this capacity for six years, when ill-health caused him to retire. After traveling in Europe, he returned to New York and devoted himself with conspicuous success to large engineering enterprises. Mr. Haswell has held several important public offices, in which he has done notable work. In addition to his "Mechanic's and Engi-

neer's Pocketbook," he has published several other important works connected with his profession, and last year he brought out, through the Harpers, an interesting work, entitled "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York." We are indebted to Messrs. Harper & Bros. for this excellent likeness of him.

## OUR URGENT NEED OF ARTILLERY.

Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the National Guard Association U. S., comes to the help of the artillery in the article on "The Urgent Need for an Increase of the Artillery," which is to appear in the November number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution." He shows that the immense improvement in our National defenses, which has so appealed to public sentiment, should be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the force of artillerymen. We generally conduct ourselves toward other nations in a way which, if imitated by one European country in its dealings with another would inevitably lead to war. Yet we are content to leave our defenses, and our new high power guns, without enough men to even keep them in order. Misinterpreting the lessons of our civil war, we appear to believe that it has demonstrated that the teachings of history have no application to the United States and that we can at once transform hasty lines of patriotic citizens into soldiers. Even were we to admit this, exception must be made in the case of the heavy artillerymen. For these are needed special aptitude, long practice, intelligence, mechanical ability and discipline. Lieut. Carbaugh is correct in saying that less than one-half of our artillery are capable of becoming efficient gunners.

Our defenseless condition is well known abroad and if we have war it will be a word and a blow, with the blow a little ahead. Twenty-nine thousand artillerymen are needed to provide one relief for the service of the guns which are to be mounted in our forts and in war three reliefs will be required. We want 13,000 men for New York alone. We have now 3,890 artillerymen for the whole United States, including light artillery. An increase to 7,500 is the very least that can be thought of.

As an expert witness, Gen. Wingate declares that the National Guard might furnish a valuable supplementary force, but could not possibly provide the trained gunners we should need. And only a portion of the Guard are within reach of our posts. Not only should we have

at least 7,500 artillerymen, but the artillery should, in the opinion of Gen. Wingate, be made a corps d'elite, stationed permanently in good quarters. The men should be called upon each year to qualify as gunners. Those who do should receive extra pay and those who do not show the necessary aptitude should be transferred to the infantry or discharged. The maxim that "a soldier who cannot shoot is useless" applies tenfold to an artilleryman. Still, Gen. Wingate thinks that the Government should encourage the National Guard to form field batteries and detail Army officers to assist them in learning their duties. Officers of these batteries should be invited to Army posts for instruction with regular batteries, as is done in Canada, they paying for their subsistence. This is the substance of Gen. Wingate's excellent paper for which the artillery service has reason to thank him.

## TIMBER DRY DOCKS.

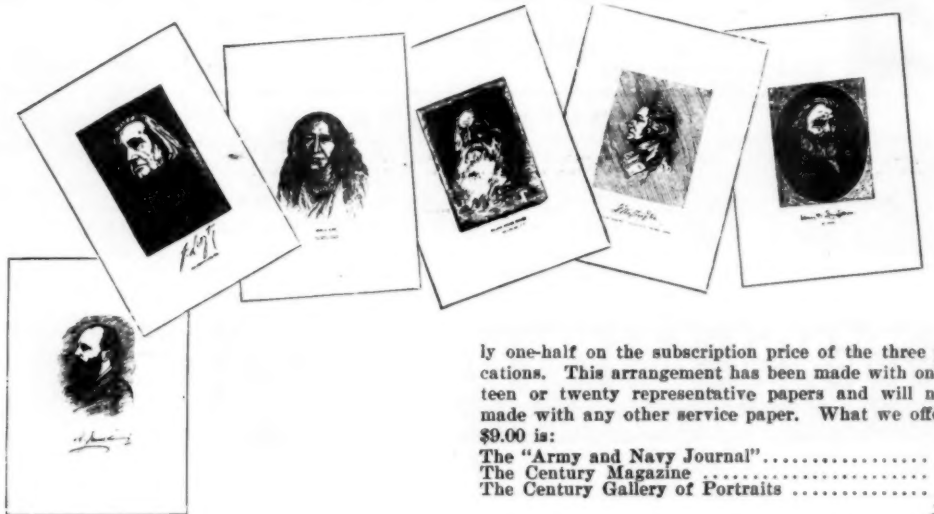
In view of adverse reports on timber graving docks at United States Navy Yards, it is interesting to know that twenty-two of the thirty graving docks on the banks of the Thames, in and near London, are wholly of wood. Six of the remainder are partly wood and only two are of stone. As to the durability of timber graving docks, which is now questioned, although the matter has for years been thought to be settled, we have some information in a report dated New York, Jan. 28, 1882, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and signed by Capt. P. C. Johnson, Chief Engr. C. H. Loring, Comdr. A. T. Mahan, Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle and Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald. The cost of the dock (of timber) in the opinion of this board, is from thirty to forty per cent. that of a stone dock of the same capacity, built upon the same site and would be built in about one-third of the time. In order to form an intelligent judgment upon the question of durability, comparative cost of repairs, etc., it was deemed necessary to examine some docks of this character which had been in use for a period of years. \* \* \* The condition, etc., of these docks were found to be as follows: The first dock (No. 2) was begun in September, 1853, and first placed in use November, 1854, and was still in use in fair condition. The second dock (No. 3) was completed in July, 1855. The woodwork of the original structure was rebuilt, after being in constant service for some twenty years without any repairs of moment. It was in good condition. The third dock (No. 1) was completed in June,

## A LIBERAL OFFER.

The Century Company have issued in a handsome portfolio one hundred fine portraits of artists, authors, soldiers, statesmen, actors, scientific men, and high authorities in the church. They include portraits of Bonaparte, Henry Clay, Grover Cleveland, Benj. Franklin, Gladstone, U. S. Grant, Horace Greeley, Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, Von Moltke, Leo XIII., Cardinal



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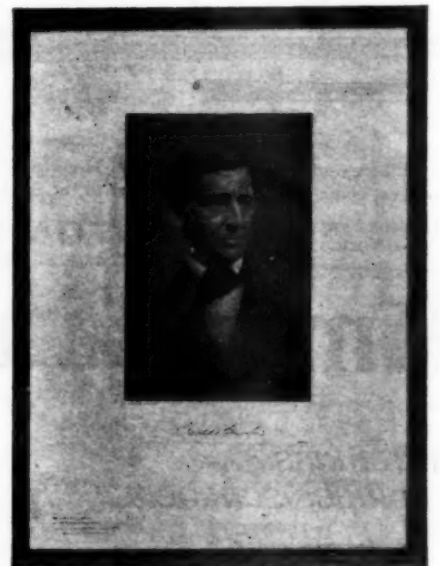
these have been engraved by the men who have made America lead the world in wood engraving. The work of Timothy Cole, T. Johnson, W. B. Closson, J. H. E. Whitney, G. Kruell, Miss Powell, and others, is shown at its best in these Century portraits. The original portraits are the work of many of the best-known painters

ly one-half on the subscription price of the three publications. This arrangement has been made with only fifteen or twenty representative papers and will not be made with any other service paper. What we offer for \$9.00 is:

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made a reputation for its art work second to that of no other popular publication in the world, and perhaps the artistic feature which has attracted more general attention than any other has been its portraits. For the entire twenty-seven years of its existence the Century has made a specialty of portraits of famous people, and

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The retail price of the Portrait Gallery will be \$7.50, but it will not be for sale at any price at present, and can only be had in connection with new subscriptions or renewals to the Century Magazine, the price of the magazine being \$4.00.

By special arrangement with the Century Company we are able to offer the Portrait Gallery, the Century Magazine and a subscription for one year to the "Army and Navy Journal" for nine dollars, a reduction of near-



1864, after which date only slight repairs, such as graving pieces in alters, etc., where the timber was sappy, had been made, and the upper works were still in very good condition. In all these docks the original piles, floor and keel timbers and abutments were still in use, and found to be substantially as sound and in good condition as when built.

The three docks above mentioned are at Boston, Mass., and are still in constant use and have had only slight and inexpensive repairs put upon them since the date of the report here quoted. So far as we are able to learn there is no question as to the superiority of timber graving docks over all others among shipbuilders in the United States and from the fact above stated the same opinion seems to be held by shipbuilders in England.

Work on the "Walsh" dock is practically at a standstill; waiting for material, it is said. The material already used, that which is on the ground and that which is ordered but not delivered will use up \$80,000 of the sum appropriated for putting this dock in condition to receive a ship. All of the work done and material used so far has been in constructing the coffer dam. It is confidently asserted by persons in position to know that it will be at least six months before the "Walsh" dock can possibly be put into a serviceable condition.

#### CHANGES IN INFANTRY STATIONS.

Four regiments of infantry are affected by orders which will be issued by the War Department in a few days. These orders will direct their transfer to new stations. The regiments involved are the 3d, 6th, 18th and 23d. Under the present plans of the Department the 3d Inf., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will take the place of the 18th, at Fort Bliss, Texas, and the latter command will be transferred to Fort Snelling. The 6th Inf., at present at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the 23d, at Fort Clark, Texas, will also exchange stations. The issuance of the order has been postponed on account of the desire of Secretary Alger to include therein instructions for the transfer of six troops of the 3d Cav. from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to some other post. There is some talk of superseding the cavalry command at this post with an infantry regiment. The Department is looking into the question of converting Jefferson Barracks into an infantry station, and in case such action should be considered desirable, the necessary orders to effect the transfer will be issued. It cannot be learned which infantry command is under consideration for transfer to Jefferson Barracks, nor the point to which the 3d Cav. will finally be ordered.

#### WHAT NAVY SURGEONS ASK FOR?

In his address as president of the Association of Military Surgeons, Med. Dir. Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N., considered the subject of the "Status of the Medical Officers in the Military and Naval Establishment," and his valuable paper has just been published in pamphlet form. In it we are told that a military surgeon is as unmistakably an officer as if he had never borne a medical degree. Medical officers are determined in their insistence that their duties are never inoperative, and that, consequently, they are a necessary part of the complex organization constituting an Army and Navy. They cannot be hired, as is sometimes suggested, for special occasions when required. In the Army the medical officers' military grade is recognized without resort to mischievous qualifying words, as is the case in the Navy, where a distorted significance has been given to the words "grade" and "relative rank" entirely inconsistent with the plain meaning of the words. What are known as grades are in fact only titles, and Med. Dir. Gihon insists that it is from this misinterpretation of words that Navy dissensions arise. To rectify this misuse of terms would not lead to a conflict of authority.

"No military or naval medical officer aspires to lose his professional identity by being confounded with any line officer, nor wishes to exercise his functions, nor desires anything more than to have the actual grade to which his commission entitles him so clearly defined that his perfect equality with all others of that same grade may be unhesitatingly recognized, nor does he object to or desire the omission of the distinctive medical title indicating his specific duty. Maj. Smith, of the Medical Department, does not wish to be confounded with Maj. Smith, of the artillery, while he does wish it distinctly understood and admitted that he is as much a Major in dignity, privilege and precedence as any other Major." As for the Navy surgeon he only asks to stand upon the same platform with his Army colleague, and neither seeks to jostle with any other officer of the grade to which he is of right belongs, nor is he willing to have the other stand in front of him or tread on his toes. This is a very clear statement of the medical officer's position. Attention is called to the medical officers' record for heroism in battle and to the fact that of the three original founders of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion two were medical officers, and that the Grand Army of the Republic originated with another doctor, B. F. Stephenson, of Wayne County, Ill., now deceased.

Rear Adml. McNair, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station, week before last transferred his flag from the Olympia to the Monocacy, and in that vessel made a trip into the interior of China. On this occasion he visited Minister Denby in Peking and, it is understood, discussed with him various matters relating to the protection of Americans in China and the best distribution of the United States fleet in Asiatic waters to accomplish this purpose.

#### HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

The Surgeon General of the Navy in his annual report states that the health of the Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., at Pensacola, Fla., and on the receiving ships Wabash and Vermont has been excellent. At the New York Yard and Marine Barracks the general health has been satisfactory, but there have been 134 accidents and five cases of heat prostration. The health of the Mare Island Yard has been good and on the receiving ship Richmond. The health of the New London and Annapolis Naval Stations has been relatively good. There has been one case of typhoid at the League Island Barracks. The health of the Norfolk Yard was not satisfactory, and there were thirty cases of malarial disease. There has been much malarial disease at the Marine Headquarters, Washington, D. C., which might be lessened by removing the men from the ground floor. The health of the Port Royal Station has been fairly good, and that of the Puget Sound Station remarkably good. On the receiving ship Franklin there have been a relatively large number of cases of remittent fever. The condition of the woodwork on the Independence has produced a very unsatisfactory sanitary condition, with twenty-six cases of malaria and one of typhoid.

The supply table of the Medical Department of the Navy has been employed with marked satisfaction throughout the service. Additions have been made from time to time in accordance with the advances in medicine and surgery, and it is believed that the outfits of ships and stations are now adapted to thoroughly meet the requirements of the naval service. The supply of surgical instruments and appliances is especially worthy of observation, as the old outfits have been systematically replaced by instruments of the best make and most modern pattern.

Within the past year the number of vacancies in the Medical Corps has increased, there being fifteen vacancies at the present time, nor does there appear to be any immediate prospect toward filling the corps. Legislation looking toward the improvement of the present status of Assistant Surgeons in the Navy and placing them on a similar footing with Assistant Surgeons of the Army is urgently needed, and a bill having this object in view will be submitted to the Department for its adoption.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" calls attention to the vast change in sentiment which has taken place in France and Germany since the year 1885, when General Boulanger addressed the Colonels of the French army, and the German staff was prepared for an immediate declaration of war. At the present time patriotic Frenchmen, French officers wearing their country's uniform are coming forward with suggestions for an exchange of territory, which they recommend being offered the Emperor William in return for the Lost Provinces. It is therefore clear that France will be content to take back those possessions in any form, and without having recourse to arms. She has, consequently, from this point of view, only to offer Germany some sufficient equivalent to obtain in return what she lost in 1871. It says something for the cleverness and personal influence of the Emperor William that such an event should have come to be considered at all possible. When he began his reign every one who knew him predicted that his achievements would be those of war, not of peace, but he seems to have set himself the most difficult task the occupant of the German throne could accomplish, viz., the propitiation of French opinion. Difficult and hopeless of accomplishment as the task seemed and is, no one can dispute that the result is now at least within the bounds of possibility. This view seems an introduction into the world of la haute politique of the theory that there is a market value for everything, and that consequently France may recover her children and her territory by paying their value, without having recourse to the dread and uncertain argument of war. France weeping for her stolen daughters, buying them back with fresh milliards made good by the toil and the thrift of the millions of French peasants—that is an affecting picture, deserving of our notice and admiration.

General Tricoche has published an article in which he suggests that Madagascar can be given in exchange for Alsace and Lorraine, but Germany will hardly accept this as an equivalent for the Rhine provinces. The immediate difficulty is in opening negotiations. The Emperor of Russia and the King of the Belgians are suggested as intermediaries. The approach of the new Paris exhibition offers a favorable opportunity for cultivating good relations of the two countries.

The subject of the advisability of empowering the Secretary of the Navy to use for the service a patent issued to a Navy officer, to which Judge Advocate General Lemly refers in his annual report, created a lively discussion during the last Congress, and was an outgrowth of the armor plate controversy. A number of patents issued to Navy officers are employed by the Government and handsome returns are being paid to the patentees. Private firms have also purchased patents from Navy officers and the right to the use of these patents abroad has been sold to European corporations. Senator Chandler, during the last session of Congress, introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use any patent issued to a Navy officer, such officer to receive compensation therefor in accordance with a decision to be rendered by the Court of Claims, and prohibiting the Secretary from making any contract or payment for the use of any patent taken out by Navy officers. Though considerable opposition to the resolution was manifest in Naval circles, the Department is in accord with the views of Senator Chandler. Judge Advocate General

Lemly, in his report, says that the Chandler resolution "seems to afford a reasonable and satisfactory solution of the patent question," and recommends that Congress, "at its next session, be urged to give it consideration."

Rudyard Kipling takes to the sea for the material for his latest story, "Captains Courageous," published by the Century Company, New York. It is the story of the adventurous life of the Newfoundland bankers and abounds in the lore of the New England fisher folk, who are as honest as they are courageous, and as quaint in language and conceit as they are skilled in the navigation of the stormy seas. The hero of the story is the son of a thirty-fold millionaire who tumbles overboard from an ocean liner and is picked up by a Gloucester fisherman and through his rude experiences as a hand on the fishing schooner "Were Here" is transformed from a spoilt and willful child of fortune into a manly and self-confident lad, full of good sense, energy and pluck. Kipling is one of the few writers of our day who have a distinct individuality of their own. All of his stories are worth reading and none more so than "Captains Courageous."

The Judge Advocate of the Navy reports that his business has continued to increase during the past year, as the consequence of the recent growth of the Navy. It is now three times what it was in 1887. He recommends that retirement be provided for the enlisted men of the Navy; that power be given to summon civilian witnesses before courts-martial, subject to punishment for contempt; that depositions be admitted in evidence; that Chief Engineers be subjected to examination when promoted to the relative rank of Commander and Captain; that a single board be authorized to determine all questions relating to the retirement of an officer who cannot pass his physical examination for promotion. Inasmuch as the great changes which have taken place in naval architecture in recent years render it impracticable to carry out these provisions of law respecting the classification of vessels, it is suggested that steps be taken to secure such a modification of the requirements of the law as will render it applicable to present conditions. Doubtless the classification of naval vessels upon the basis of tonnage would prove satisfactory. Some means should be adopted by which the Government may acquire the use of patent rights held by its employés. A brief course in law is recommended for the Naval Academy.

The November "Century" will contain what is practically the authoritative statement of the Sultan of Turkey regarding the treatment of the Armenians by his government. It is in the form of an interview with the Hon. A. W. Terrell, lately United States Minister at Constantinople. During a conversation which lasted more than two hours the Sultan told the story of his relations with the Armenians, desiring that it should be made known to the people of the United States. In accordance with that desire Mr. Terrell contributes this article to the November "Century." Mr. Terrell confirms the opinions of General Lew Wallace and his other predecessors in Constantinople that the Sultan of Turkey is a ruler of great intellectual ability. In citing evidences of the favor and partiality extended to Armenians, the Sultan gave Mr. Terrell a list of more than a hundred Armenians in the employment of the Turkish government in the civil list.

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy and Capt. Cooper, the Superintendent, are not agreed as to the proper method that should be employed by officers and cadets in saluting the national flag at "colors." The board, in its annual report, recommended that the flag be saluted by removing the cap, instead of simply touching it, as at present. Capt. Cooper, in his report, says that this is not military and would be ridiculous. It would be all very well, he says, for civilians to uncover upon such occasions, but for military and naval men to remove their headgear when in uniform would be incongruous and contrary to all military practice. He asks Secretary Long to continue in force the present regulations, which Capt. Cooper believes, provide the only proper salute for the flag by the Naval service.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" expresses the opinion of British military men in congratulating the country upon the fact that the government has at last determined to increase the effectiveness of the Army. The "Gazette" says it is useless to deny that there is reason for alarm, adding that the Army is unequal even to ordinary demands, the home batteries and battalions being little better than so many "military nurseries." Continuing, the "Gazette" remarks: "The men are mostly immature boys, and the reserves, which would be mobilized under certain conditions, are untrained. The militia, which was once valuable, has been allowed to run to seed completely, and the volunteers are a doubtful source of strength. No patriotic Englishman can regard the situation with complacency. It is deplorable that a nation so prosperous should be powerless for a military effort beyond the reach of her ships' guns."

In view of the large number of additional 2d Lieutenants on the waiting list, it is hardly to be expected that the enlisted men who passed the examination in September last for commissions in the Army, will receive commissions during this year. Their names appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Oct. 16, page 117.



## SKELETONIZING CAVALRY TROOPS.

One of the most radical recommendations which Maj. Gen. Miles has made to the Secretary of War since his return from Europe is to skeletonize the cavalry arm of the service by the elimination of two troops from each regiment, more or less in accordance with General Orders 76 and 79, H. Q. A. of 1890, under the administration of Secretary of War Proctor. The matter is now under consideration at the Department and the particular troops to be eliminated have not yet been decided upon, but it is proposed to transfer the officers from two troops in each regiment to other troops from which officers are absent on detached service or on prolonged leave, the absent officers to be transferred to the eliminated troops which will thenceforth exist only on paper, although a record of them will still continue to be kept at Department Headquarters. The enlisted men of the selected troops will be transferred to other troops of the same regiment, the non-commissioned officers being attached for duty until vacancies occur, when they will be permanently assigned to the troops where such vacancies then exist.

General Miles said to a representative of the "Journal" that he favors the plan on the ground that it is desirable to keep the regiments full to their authorized limit and because it has the advantage of economy resulting from concentration of administration. It is generally regarded in the Army, however, as a dangerous precedent to establish and will be opposed with the same vigor as Secretary Proctor's action. If this line of policy is to be carried out there is nothing to prevent a President opposed to a standing Army from reducing the size of the Army to so small a number of men as to be practically useless to maintain. Secretary Proctor's action was combatted on the ground of illegality, and the same objection is very generally advanced apropos of the proposed skeletonizing of the cavalry. The matter is one of the greatest importance to the service, and every cavalry officer and enlisted man will await with personal interest the final action of the Department. It is understood that Secretary Alger is not unfavorable to the plan which has been submitted for his approval, but the President is not yet ready to give it his approval.

## REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES.

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, October 21, 1897.

Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War:

Sir.—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual reports of Maj. Gen. Merritt, Commanding Department of the East; Maj. Gen. Brooke, Commanding Department of the Missouri; Brig. Gen. Otis, Commanding Department of the Colorado; Brig. Gen. Coppinger, Commanding Department of the Platte; Brig. Gen. Shafter, Commanding Department of California; Brig. Gen. Wade, Commanding Department of Dakota; Brig. Gen. Graham, Commanding Department of Texas, and Brig. Gen. Merriam, Commanding Department of the Columbia; also the reports of the Adjutant General and Inspector General of the Army; Commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe; Commandant of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley, Kan., and the Commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. These reports give the history of the military forces of the different Departments, the movements of troops, the important military changes that have occurred during the year, administration and discipline, the results of inspections, the instruction and progress made at the various military schools of practice; also the reports of field operations, practice marches, target practice, etc.

During the last year there has been, with one exception, a complete change in the stations of the Department Commanders.

The Army, although inadequate in point of numbers, was never in a higher state of efficiency, both as to the character and qualifications of its officers and intelligence and loyalty of its soldiers. In the report of Maj. Gen. Merritt will be noticed the important changes and improvements that have been made along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, especially in the mounting of modern artillery and the appliances adopted for the defense of the coasts. In this report Maj. Gen. Merritt calls special attention to the report of Col. Rodgers, Inspr. of Art. of the Department; also to the report of the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department, and in their recommendations concerning the increased efficiency of the artillery service, and especially that the artillery soldiers who qualify as gunners and gunnery specialists shall receive proper compensation. I fully concur.

I also concur in the recommendations of Maj. Gen. Brooke concerning the necessity for gymnasia and drill halls, required especially along the line of Northern military posts to enable the commands to be properly instructed and exercised during inclement weather or during the winter season; also in his recommendation concerning general service clerks.

The progress that has been made on the Pacific coast in the establishment of modern batteries of artillery has made it necessary to occupy new ground and to adopt a new system of defense. The very commanding position known formerly as Lime Point has received a portion of its armament, and will soon become a most formidable part of the defense of the Harbor of San Francisco. The name of Lime Point has been changed to "Fort Baker" in honor of the distinguished statesman and hero of two wars, Col. Edward Dickinson Baker, who was killed at Balls Bluff, Va., October 21, 1861. It will be noticed by Gen. Shafter's report that very active and earnest work is being done in putting that important harbor in condition of proper defense. The same work is in progress along the Pacific coast, especially at San Diego, Cal., and will in time be completed at the mouth of Columbia river, Oregon, and also the entrance to Puget Sound, Washington.

Attention is also invited to the report of Gen. Merriam, Commanding Department of the Columbia, especially to the importance of a larger garrison at the entrance of the Columbia river, Oregon, and to his report on the condition and necessities of the great Territory of Alaska.

Alaska is in extent eleven times the area of the State of New York. The recent discovery of rich gold fields together with valuable silver and copper mines, the timber and fishery interests of that Territory, are attracting and will attract a very large population to that region, necessitating a more stable civil government, and also the occupation of important points by military and by naval forces. As all the other territories have been occupied by military posts, and appropriations have been made for military roads, establishment of telegraph lines, bridging of rivers, and, in fact, aiding and blocking out the way for occupation of the vast territories by citizens, it is deemed but just and advisable that the same liberal spirit should be manifested toward that great and important territory.

As far as practicable it would, in my opinion, be advisable to have its waters thoroughly examined by such of the naval forces as could be used for that purpose, and as military reconnoitering and exploring parties in past years have been sent into that country to furnish knowledge of its character, resources and necessities, this, in my judgment, should be continued on a larger and more liberal scale. While there is now no conflict between the population, com-

posed of some 20,000 Indians and the white explorers and settlers, as the former are supplied with modern arms, they may become turbulent and troublesome. Such has been the history of nearly all the tribes in other territories. Hence, it would be but reasonable to anticipate the necessities for military forces in that territory by the establishment of at least three military posts to support the civil authorities, to give protection to the white settlers and to aid in maintaining law and order in that remote part of our country.

In the report of Gen. Otis it will be observed that during the year there has been conflict with the authorities and disturbance of the peace by the Indians scattered through that portion of the Rocky Mountain region, but by judicious management and prompt action of the civil authorities and military forces serious disturbances of the peace have been avoided.

The report of Gen. Coppinger is very complete and quite important, especially concerning the instruction of troops, practice marches and practical instruction in minor tactics. His views concerning the inspection system of the Army are also worthy of notice.

The condition of the Indians is better to-day than it has been for many years, and during the last year there has been no serious disturbance of the peace. The Indians are making rapid progress toward permanent settlement and semi-civilization. It was a wise provision of Congress that authorized the President to detail experienced officers of the Army to act as Indian agents, and I trust this system will be continued. The number of Indian children that are now receiving the advantages of school education is very large, and it is having a very excellent effect upon the condition of the tribes, as well as upon their progress as a pastoral and an agricultural people. Their condition is being benefited in many ways.

During the last ten years much attention has been given by the Government to the subject of the defenses, and most beneficial results are now becoming apparent. Approximately \$28,000,000 have been appropriated by the Government, which is nearly one-third of what is required to put the country in a safe condition of defense. This has been expended in the construction of modern fortifications and high power guns of great force and magnitude. These weapons for defense are entirely different from what was known to the world a generation ago. A modern gun, with its carriage, emplacement and ammunition works on an average \$100,000. To properly preserve, keep in working order and man them in time of hostility requires a most expert and skillful knowledge on the part of both officers and soldiers in the artillery service. Although the general desire of our people is to maintain a condition of peace with all nations, and the policy of the Government is one of good will and peaceful relations with all others, yet nothing could be more injudicious than to remain in a condition of insecurity and permit the lives of millions and the accumulated wealth of many generations to be destroyed or endangered by any foreign power with which we are liable to come into contact, and the general plan for defense which has been adopted by the Government should be steadily pursued until the nation is in a condition of security and safety which a due regard to self-preservation would demand. I therefore recommend that in the appropriations for the coming fiscal year the following sums be appropriated for the work which is required under the Engineer, Ordnance and Quartermaster Departments: For the purchase of land needed for fortifications, construction of platforms, emplacements and fortifications, construction of modern high power guns, mortars, ammunition, gun and mortar carriages and buildings, quarters and barracks for troops.

For the mouth of Penobscot river, \$175,000; mouth of the Kennebec river, Maine, \$198,500; Portland, Me., \$1,173,000; Portsmouth, N. H., \$377,000; Boston Harbor, \$1,347,000; New Bedford, Mass., \$204,000; Narragansett Bay, \$553,000; Defenses of Long Island Sound, \$1,070,000; eastern entrance New York, \$480,000; southern entrance New York, \$1,419,000; approaches to Philadelphia, \$441,000; approaches to Baltimore, \$409,000; approaches to Washington, D. C., \$604,000; Hampton Roads, \$463,000; approaches to Wilmington, N. C., \$397,000; Charleston Harbor, S. C., \$150,000; approaches to Savannah, Ga., \$415,000; Key West, Fla., \$50,000; Pensacola Harbor, \$32,000; approaches to Mobile, Ala., \$397,000; approaches to New Orleans, \$319,000; Galveston, Tex., \$419,000; San Diego, Cal., \$725,000; San Francisco, Cal., \$1,336,000; Columbia river, \$903,000; Puget Sound, \$1,140,000; Lake Champlain, \$48,000.

It is impossible to anticipate the exact cost of every foot of concrete, every ton of steel or every yard of masonry required for the construction of fortifications, guns, carriages and ammunition and military buildings. I therefore earnestly recommend that in the appropriations that are to be made authority be granted by Congress to the Hon. Secretary of War to expend the sums appropriated, as far as practicable, according to the plans submitted, and make such changes as in his judgment are absolutely required by the necessities of the Government during the fiscal year, in order that the different branches of the Government may work in harmony and the work be completed as rapidly as possible, instead of some portions being in excess and others wholly inadequate, as has been the result in some cases in past years.

The necessity for an Army is two-fold: one to avoid foreign and domestic wars; the other to restore peace with the least possible delay and sacrifice of life and property when war occurs. When such a misfortune comes in the history of a nation the purpose of an Army is to maintain peace, or restore it with the least possible delay; hence, the Army should be adequate to the growth, development and necessities of a nation.

The great work that has been going on for the last ten years of placing the 4,000 miles of Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts in proper condition of defense, and upon which the Government has already expended some twenty-six millions of dollars, is progressing as rapidly as practicable, and already mortar batteries and high power guns have been placed in positions requiring the constant care and protection of skilled artillerists. By the 31st of December next the following positions will be armed in part, or fully, with modern appliances of war, and in these important positions there are no troops stationed and none available for assignment to those positions, without taking them from other stations where they are at present imperatively required, viz.: Portland Head, Portland, Me.; Great Diamond Island, Portland, Me.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.; Grover's Cliff, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Paddock Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Dutch Island, Narragansett Bay, R. I.; Great Gull Island, eastern entrance Long Island Sound, N. Y.; Plum Island, eastern entrance Long Island Sound, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, New York Harbor; Pinn's Point, approach to Philadelphia; North Point, approach to Baltimore; Hawkins Point, approach to Baltimore; Sheridan Point, approach to Washington, D. C.; Fort Caswell, Wilmington, N. C.; Fort Sumpter, Charleston, S. C.; Tybee Island, Savannah, Ga.; Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala.; Fort St. Phillip, New Orleans; Fort Point, Galveston, Tex.; Ballast Point, San Diego, Cal.; Fort Baker, San Francisco Harbor, Cal.; Fort Stevens, mouth of the Columbia river, Washington.

Several of the places above mentioned have been unoccupied for years, and many have never been occupied, but the present new system of defense renders their occupation by troops an immediate necessity. The five regiments of artillery are entirely inadequate to man the batteries that the Government has authorized to be placed in positions for the defense of the coast, and at least two additional regiments of artillery are required for immediate duty in this service. I therefore earnestly recommend that Congress authorize an addition of two regiments to the artillery arm of the service. The artillery regiments have heretofore been defectively organized in having two First Lieutenants to each battery—in my judgment an unnecessary expense, and an obstruction to proper promotion. I therefore recommend that the artillery arm be increased and organized into seven regiments of artillery in accordance with the recommendation made in my last annual report, approved by the former Secretary of War, and introduced in a bill presented to the last Senate by the Hon. Joseph Hawley, Senator from Connecticut, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate.

The demand for the services of the infantry are constantly increasing, so that that branch of the service is inadequate for the requirements of the Government, and in addition to this the great Territory of Alaska, that it is now necessary to occupy with suitable garrisons, makes a demand for additional infantry imperative, and I recommend that Congress authorize the addition of five regiments to that arm of the service.

In 1866 the Army was organized, with 54,000 men, and

that, in the judgment of the best military minds and most eminent statesmen of that day, was the minimum force which this nation should maintain. Owing to the fact that the Government was burdened with an unusual and enormous debt, and the depressed financial condition of the country at that time caused a reduction to be made from 54,000 to 45,000, and then later to 30,000, and finally to 25,000 men, and this standard has remained so long that the impression has become crystallized that such a number is sufficient for any and all conditions of the country. The number has no significance whatever as to the requirements and necessities of the Government. In my opinion, it would be wise and judicious for Congress to establish a standard limiting the recruiting of the Army for all future time, unless the conditions of the country should be other than what can now be anticipated. The nation is developing in most unusual and extraordinary proportions—in wealth and population, and as the Army is one of the pillars of the Republic it is proper that it should grow as the nation grows, commensurate with the needs and requirements of the latter, and I therefore recommend that a standard be fixed and authorized by which the strength of the Army should be regulated in time of peace in proportion to the population and wealth of the nation, and that the maximum of enlisted men be limited to one soldier to every 1,000 population, and the minimum one soldier to every 2,000 population, the number actually in service within this limit to be determined by the President according to the necessities and requirements of the Government. If such a policy is adopted it would in my judgment, put our Government on a safe basis, and while we should neither maintain a great standing Army that would be a burden or a menace to our people and institutions, neither should we become a nation of non-combatants, and neglect to take the proper precautions that due regard to safety and self-preservation demands. By adopting such a course we would be following the wise injunctions of the first Commander-in-Chief and President, Washington, not only in maintaining a suitable military force to support the civil Government and protect the Republic, but at the same time we would adopt such a system that if properly administered could in time be commended to the people of other countries.

I again renew the recommendations I have made concerning the granting of commissions and discharge to meritorious non-commissioned officers after five years service, who shall successfully pass the required examination, as an encouragement and just recognition of their merit and services.

The personnel of the Army, as before stated, is in most excellent condition and is constantly improving. That there is room for much improvement in the war material I am equally confident, both in arms, equipment, uniform and transportation, and such improvements would, in my opinion, promote the efficiency of the service. These, however, are matters of detail, requiring executive action rather than legislative, and will be made the subject of special reports in due time.

The record of the Army for the past 100 years has been a record of heroic deeds and honorable service. It is at present, and will in the future, be entitled to the highest regard and generous support of our Government and people. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Maj. Gen. Comdg.

Since the paragraph on page 131, headed "Changes in Infantry Stations," was written we learn that influence upon the War Department, exerted by friends of the 6th Infantry, has caused an indefinite postponement of the proposed Army changes. It is understood, however, that the changes will be ultimately effected. Official information made public is to the effect that the 6th Infantry is slated to relieve the 18th and 23d in Texas. The 23d will go to Fort Thomas, Ky., and the 18th to Jefferson Barracks. It is believed that the 3d Cavalry will be distributed between the Yellowstone and Fort Ethan Allen. From present indications, it looks as though the 3d Infantry will not be disturbed.

For the purpose of preventing a deficiency in the appropriation for repairs to naval ships, Secretary Long issued an order on Thursday enjoining the commanding officers of vessels to exercise strict economy and careful compliance with Navy regulations relating to the preservation and repairs of ships. "To the end that each vessel may perform the greatest possible amount of actual efficient service," the order reads, "it will be the policy of the Department to utilize ships in commission to their fullest extent as they are built, equipped and commissioned, and to limit alterations on them while in commission to such as are necessary to secure efficiency. The time which elapses while vessels in commission are undergoing repair or alterations will be regarded as non-effective service and a record thereof will be kept by the Bureau of Navigation." The North Atlantic Squadron, the Secretary believes to be especially delinquent in this connection. No matter whether for a short or a long cruise at its end, one or more vessels of that fleet usually proceeds to a Navy Yard to undergo repairs.

Commo. George Dewey, U. S. N., was on Thursday ordered by Secretary Long to assume command of the Asiatic squadron. Commo. Dewey will leave San Francisco Dec. 7 for Yokohama, where he will receive the command of the Asiatic squadron from Rear Adm. McNair, who on his return to this country will be assigned to the presidency of the Board of Inspection and Survey, which Commo. Dewey relinquishes. It is expected that Lieut. J. M. Brumby and Ensign H. H. Caldwell will be assigned to duty as Flag Lieutenant and Flag Secretary, respectively, on the staff of Commo. Dewey.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has awarded contracts for the construction of three sets of officers' quarters, a subsistence store house and stable at Fort Logan. The new 10-inch pipe line from near St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks, and the new pumping station at that point are now finished. The water supply at Fort Brown, Texas, is being improved.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt discussed municipal government for more than an hour Tuesday evening before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. In his remarks Mr. Roosevelt said: "In dealing with the public an official must exercise the ordinary decent qualities of an ordinary decent man. No exceptional genius is required for the administration of the public service. In so far as I have been of use to the public it has been purely in the exercise of commonplace virtues. I do not think a man should, as things are now, try to make a career in politics unless he be an exceptional genius." Referring to the Navy, he said that the Navy the United States had was good, but we needed to enlarge it until it was many times its present size.

Med. Dir. W. K. Van Reypen, U. S. N., was on Thursday, Oct. 21, appointed by the President to be Surgeon General of the Navy for four years, filling the vacancy occasioned this week by the death of Surg. Gen. Bates. Dr. Van Reypen is one of the ablest officers of his corps. He is at present a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.



## RECENT DEATHS.

Charles A. Dana, the editor of the New York "Sun," and since the death of Horace Greeley foremost in American journalism and one of the last of the oldtime great editors, died at his home, near Glen Cove, Long Island, on Oct. 17. He was born in 1819, and in his youth had a varied experience. When the war of 1861-65 broke out he was employed on the New York "Tribune." Leaving it he went to Washington and was soon appointed Third Assistant Secretary of War, under Edward M. Stanton. Dana went to the front and kept President Lincoln and Stanton posted as to the character of the men who were conducting operations and the meaning of events as they appeared. The qualities which made Dana a good journalist made him a vivid and accurate reporter of military happenings. President Lincoln once referred to him as "the eyes of the Government at the front." At the close of the war he resumed his journalistic career.

Mr. Dana was a man of more varied accomplishments than anyone in the profession of journalism, and in his personal relations he was one of the most charming of men. He was the master of many languages; he was an eloquent speaker, as well as an able writer; one of the best judges of literary composition, especially of poetry, and he had a fine taste in art, his chief delight being in adding to his collection of ceramics and other art treasures, which is estimated to be worth \$250,000. No man in public life has been more misjudged, as the result of the antagonisms which inevitably accompany the career of a man of such positive opinions and uncompromising vigor in their expression. He had a hearty hatred for shams of all kinds, and he should be gratefully remembered for his earnest patriotism, his genuine American spirit and the love of liberty which was shown in his earnest espousal of the cause of the Cuban patriots. Mr. Dana leaves several daughters and one son, Major Paul Dana, an officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, N. Y. N. G. Major Dana will succeed his father in control of the New York "Sun," with which he has been for many years actively connected. The funeral services were held at Glen Cove, Long Island, on Wednesday last, and were attended by a large gathering of representative men. The pall bearers were General Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Thomas Hitchcock, Edward P. Mitchell, Supreme Court Justice Willard Bartlett, Col. Franklin Bartlett, William M. Laffan, Chester S. Lord, Chas. Dana, Gen. James H. Wilson, Prof. Sargent, of Harvard University; Francis P. Church and Mayo W. Hazeltine.

Mr. John C. Calef, a venerable gentleman, in his ninety-second year, father of Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., died Oct. 18, at Gloucester, Mass.

The remains of P. A. Paymr. Guy G. Rodgers, U. S. N., who died in Washington last Sunday, were interred in Arlington National Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. Funeral services were conducted at his late residence, 1310 Sixteenth street, N. W., by Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's Church, officiating. Eight sailors from the Washington Navy Yard acted as body bearers, and the pall bearers were Lieuts. Lauchheimer, Dashiell, Stuart, Colville, Lugore and Hains, all of whom were classmates of the deceased at the Naval Academy.

Asst. Surg. Robert Randolph Ball, U. S. A., who died in Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 5, was until recently an inmate of the private retreat, at Sandford Hall, Flushing, L. I., and a post-mortem examination shows that he died of tuberculosis of the brain and lungs. Funeral services were held at the residence of his father in Washington on Thursday morning, and the remains were interred in the old family burying ground near Leesburg, Va., which now belongs to the Virginia Antiquity Society. Dr. Ball was the son of Capt. G. Washington Ball and the late Mary Beverley Randolph, of Virginia. He entered the service in 1886.

Mr. Robert O. Ball, a War Department clerk, dropped dead in the Department building at Washington, D. C., on the morning of Oct. 18.

Mrs. Rodewald, who died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., was the widow of Adolph Rodewald and daughter of William Gibbs McNeill, who was graduated from West Point in 1817, resigned in 1837, and died Feb. 16, 1853.

Medical Director Newton L. Bates, Surg. Gen. of the Navy, died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1897. Since his appointment to the position of Surgeon General, on Oct. 1 last, Dr. Bates had not been well, but a fatal termination was not expected. His indisposition was such, however, as to prevent him from entering on the exercise of his official duties as Surgeon General. Dr. Bates was the physician to President and Mrs. McKinley. He had attended them while Mr. McKinley was in the House of Representatives, and when they entered the White House Dr. Bates was again assigned to duty there. The deceased officer had an excellent record, dating from July 30, 1861, when he was appointed an Assistant Surgeon, and held many responsible positions both ashore and afloat. He attained the grade of Medical Director in 1888. The Secretary of the Navy, in an official order, says: "In respect to his long and faithful services and as a tribute of respect to his memory, this order is issued and will be placed on the records of the Department."

## REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN.

The following order was issued by the Navy Department on Tuesday:

"The Secretary announces the death, on the 18th inst., at Washington, D. C., of Rear Adml. John Lorimer Worden, U. S. N., retired, in the eightieth year of his age.

"Rear Adml. Worden was appointed a midshipman in the Navy, Jan. 10, 1834. He was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1846, and served in the Pacific, Mediterranean and Home squadrons. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was ordered to Washington for special duty connected with the discipline and efficiency of the naval service.

"He was ordered to the command of the Monitor on Jan. 16, 1862, and on March 9 of that year fought the battle with the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, which marked the most striking epoch in modern naval warfare. His name is imperishably associated with that event. On his return to this city, suffering from the wounds he then received, President Lincoln in person visited and thanked him, as also in a letter of March 15, 1862, 'for the heroism you have displayed and the great service you have rendered.' By joint resolution of July 11, 1862, he received the thanks of Congress and the American people for his 'skill and gallantry.'

"He was promoted to the grade of Commander, July 16, 1862, and participated in the attack, under Adml. Du Pont, upon the defenses of Charleston. On Feb. 3, 1863, he again received by joint resolution, the thanks of Congress 'for highly distinguished conduct, in conflict with the enemy in the remarkable battle between the U. S. iron-clad steamer Monitor, under his command, and the Rebel iron-clad frigate, Merrimac, in March, 1862,' and was promoted to the grade of Captain.

"On Nov. 20, 1872, he was promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral, and served in command of the European Squadron, and as a member of the Naval Retiring and Examining Boards until Dec. 23, 1886, when he was retired by his own request by special act of Congress, with full pay.

"In grateful appreciation of his long and distinguished services, and as a mark of respect to his memory, the Department directs that the flag be displayed at half mast at all Navy Yards and stations and on board all ships in commission on the day after the receipt of this order, and thirteen minute guns be fired at noon.

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy."

Adml. Worden was born in Westchester County, N. Y., March 12, 1818; entered the Navy as midshipman, Jan. 12, 1835, attended the Naval School at Philadelphia, in 1840, and became a passed midshipman on July 16 of that year. In April, 1861, he delivered the orders from the Secretary of the Navy by which Fort Pickens was saved for the Union, and upon his attempt to return to the North overland he was arrested and confined as a prisoner of war for seven months. When he was exchanged he was ordered to superintend the completion of John Ericsson's Monitor, with which he won his fame. The keel of the vessel was laid Oct. 25, 1861, and she was turned over to the Government Feb. 19, 1862. Adml. Worden was disabled early in the fight by having powder blown into his eyes through a sight hole by the explosion of a shell from the muzzle of a gun not ten yards distant. The Commander of the Merrimac, Adml. Buchanan, had been wounded on the previous day in a fight with the wooden vessels in Hampton Roads. Catesby Ap Jones, his successor in command, testified before a Naval court that the Monitor ought to have sunk his vessel in fifteen minutes. Another Confederate witness says: "The Monitor was fought with plenty of spirit. She was also fought with a plentiful lack of judgment and common sense and ordnance sense." For this Worden was not responsible and the Monitor notwithstanding won a victory that made Worden famous for all time. The mere fact that he would take command of such a novel craft was sufficient to establish his reputation as a gallant officer. When he recovered his sight, which it was at first feared was altogether lost, he took command of the monitor Montauk, with which he engaged Fort McAllister and destroyed the Confederate privateer Nashville, which had sought shelter under her guns. He participated in the blockade of Charleston, and in the attack on the forts of Charleston by Adml. Dupont's squadron on April 7, 1863. After receiving his promotion to Captain, he was on duty at New York, connected with the ironclads in 1863-66. He commanded the Pensacola in the Pacific Squadron in 1866-67, and was on special duty in 1868. He was promoted to Commodore May 27, 1868, and was superintendent of the Naval Academy in 1870-74. As he had received two votes of thanks from Congress, he was retained by operation of law on the active list until he should have had fifty-five years of service, but he was retired with the highest salary of his grade, at his own request, by special act of Congress, Dec. 23, 1886. After retirement he took up his residence at 1428 K street, Washington, D. C., where he was surrounded by loving relatives and friends up to the date of his death. The funeral services of the deceased Admiral were held on Wednesday morning at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington. President McKinley and his private secretary were present, together with the Secretaries of the Treasury and Agriculture and the Attorney General. The honorary pallbearers were the Secretary of the Navy, Justice Horace Gray, Judge John Davis, Judge J. C. Bancroft Davis, Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Col. J. G. Parke, U. S. A., retired, and Archibald Hopkins, of Washington. The remains were taken to Pawling, N. Y., for interment.

## PERSONALS.

Maj. Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., is expected to visit Fort Leavenworth some time next week.

Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., is stopping at No. 202 West Eighth street, New York City.

Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., retired, was a guest at Hotel Gerlach, New York City, Oct. 21.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., will spend his three months' sick leave at Hoosick Falls, New York.

Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, U. S. A., home from Madrid, Spain, is a recent guest at the Sturtevant House, New York City.

Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., has purchased land at Jamestown, R. I., upon which he will erect a summer residence.

Lieut. Thos. T. Frissell, 3d U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Van Ruypen have returned from Europe and are in their home, 1021 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, 21st U. S. Inf., on a short leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., visited friends at Governors Island Oct. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitch are again in their home, 1518 Connecticut avenue. Mrs. and Miss Campan, of Detroit, will be with Mrs. Fitch this winter.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edwin Putnam are back in their home at the Washington Navy Yard. Mrs. Putnam passed the summer at Portsmouth, N. H.

Mrs. B. H. McCalla, wife of Comdr. McCalla, U. S. N., and Miss McCalla have left Newport, R. I., for New York City for an extended visit.

Pay Insp. J. Hoy, Mrs. and the Misses Hoy are back in their home on Connecticut avenue, Washington, after a pleasant summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

Capt. Geo. F. Chase, 3d U. S. Cav., on a month's leave from Jefferson Barracks, is accompanying Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn on his tour of inspection.

Maj. J. S. Loud, 3d U. S. Cav., and the squadron from Jefferson Barracks, now in camp at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Nashville, expect to return to their post about Oct. 30.

Mrs. Adml. Dahlgren and her daughter, Mrs. Pearce, are back in Washington, D. C., from their summer home at South Mountain, Md. The Baroness Von Overbeck will join Mrs. Dahlgren this winter.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Kemp Mizner are still at the Ebbitt, Washington, D. C., but are looking for a house, and will make Washington their future home. Gen. Mizner has many warm friends in Washington.

Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Lancaster, of the Washington Barracks, have with them for this winter their niece from California, and the young people are looking forward to the hops with great pleasure.

Mrs. Adml. Queen, Mrs. Raynorb and Miss Owen have returned to Washington, D. C., from Canada, where they passed the summer. Miss Owen is considered one of the handsomest girls in Washington, and is most attractive.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers, was in New York this week inspecting the improvements of Kill von Kull, New York Bay, and the engineer school, at Willets Point, N. Y.

Gen. John A. McClernand now 85 years of age, is reported seriously ill at Springfield, Ill. He served as a private of Illinois Infantry in 1832 and as a general officer of volunteers from 1861 to 1864.

"St. Nicholas" for October has an article by Lieut. B. W. Atkinson upon "The Escort to the Color," which thrills with the enthusiasm of the soldier for the flag he has sworn to uphold and defend.

Col. H. C. Corbin, at present Acting Adjutant General of the Army, has renewed many pleasant social relations to Washington, D. C., and has been joyfully welcomed by his numerous friends in that city.

Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty as chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence on Nov. 15, relieving Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, who will assume duty as executive of the Maine.

Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adj. Gen., and Mrs. Barber arrived in New York City this week from Powall, Vt. Col. Barber will enter upon duty at the Headquarters Department of the East, Governors Island, early next week.

Mrs. Almy, of Vermont avenue, Washington, is enjoying a visit from Mrs. Jack Haines, who was formerly Miss Annie Almy. Mrs. Haines has been in Texas for several years, her husband's regiment being stationed at Fort Sam Houston.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles are glad to be at home again, after their delightful sojourn abroad. Miss Lizzie Sherman, who was Miss Miles's companion during the absence of Gen. and Mrs. Miles is in her flat at the Portland, Washington, D. C.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are Lieut. J. C. Fremont, Lieut. G. C. Hannus, Astor House; Paymr. G. W. Simpson, Grand Hotel; Chief Engr. A. B. Willis, Hotel Imperial; Capt. C. L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., Holland House.

The friends of Comy. Sergt. J. C. Budda, retired, will be pleased to hear that immediately on his retirement he was appointed to a good position in the general offices of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Salt Lake City, Utah, and he is now permanently located there.

Mr. J. A. Perry, who opened a naval preparatory school for candidates for the Naval Academy, himself a graduate of the Naval Academy, has accepted a place in the Civil Engineering Department of the Philadelphia Waterworks. His school is continued by Prof. Wilmer.

Among those at the wedding breakfast of 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bean, 2d Cav., U. S. A., in addition to the family and bridal party, were Mrs. General Miles, Miss Miles, Colonel James Boyd, Hon. James A. Logan and wife, Captain Wm. N. Tidall, U. S. A.; Lieut. Kochersperger, U. S. A., and Robt. P. Shick, Esq.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, Mrs. and Miss Summerhayes are delightfully fixed in their quarters at Fort Myer, and say they have never been at a more charming post. What with the exciting games of polo and golf which are largely attended by the society people of Washington and the nearness to the city, all go to make life at Fort Myer most delightful.

Those who listened to the excellent paper read by Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., at the last meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion will remember that he had great difficulty in articulating because of a severe cold. He has since had a severe attack of grip pneumonia. We are glad to be able to report that his condition is much improved, and there is every prospect of his speedy convalescence.

Capt. and Mrs. Seyburn, with their two interesting children, will occupy the Carroll Mercer house, on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., which house they have rented for three years. Mrs. Seyburn has many friends in Washington. She was formerly Miss Edith Wesson, of Detroit, and the latter city is well represented in Washington. The handsome and charming wife of the Secretary of War has always been acknowledged a social leader both in Detroit and Washington.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Col. T. A. Dodge, the Waldorf; Col. E. R. Warner, Capt. D. M. Taylor, the Gerlach; Capt. F. V. Abbot, Park Avenue; Lieut. J. McEl Carter, Capt. A. H. Nave, Lieut. J. W. Joyce, Capt. F. H. E. Elstein, Lieut. G. H. Preston, Lieut. J. R. M. Taylor, Maj. A. E. Woodson, Lieut. W. H. Simons, Grand Hotel; Maj. A. M. Miller, Hotel Endicott; Col. J. W. Clous, Col. C. McKibbin, Lieut. B. B. Hyer, Murray Hill; Lieut. W. C. Rivers, the Buckingham.

Among the guests and members of the committee present at the presentation of a silver service to the gunboat Newport, at Newport, R. I., on Oct. 18, 1897, were Congressman Melville Bull, Mayor Boyle, Rear Adml. S. B. Luce, U. S. N.; Postmaster Dalton E. Young, Miss Frances LaFarge, who christened the boat when it was launched at Bath; Adjt. Gen. F. M. Sackett, who represented Gov. Elisha Dyer; Col. Reginald Norman, Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., U. S. A.; Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. T. C. McLean, U. S. N. The guests were received by Comdr. Tilley and officers of the Newport upon the quarter deck.

Ensign J. J. Raby, U. S. N., was married Oct. 12, at St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, to Miss Jeanette Callingham. Vicar General Prendergast officiated. The bridal party was composed of Lieuts. Eberle, Davis, Johnson, and Lyon, ushers; Miss Lillian Davis, maid of honor; the bride and her brother, C. W. Callingham. Ensign Laning, U. S. N., was best man. The bride looked very pretty in a robe of white satin trimmed with white chiffon and lace, a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil, and she carried a bouquet of bride's roses. This wedding was not to have taken place for several weeks, but owing to the unexpected departure of the Marietta, to which ship the groom is attached, the ceremony was hastened. A reception and breakfast followed the ceremony.

The Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) "Press" says: "Chaplain Bateman closed the course of lectures on 'Scarlet Sins' last Sunday evening, Oct. 3, with a discourse upon the social evil of impurity, before an audience which packed the post chapel to its utmost capacity. After the aisle had been filled and standing room was at a premium, many turned away unable to gain admittance. It was a lecture for men only. The singing was spirited, the soldiers rendering each chorus with a will. The subject, always a delicate and difficult one, was handled in such a manner by the Chaplain as to command not only respect but an almost breathless interest as well. Few present ever heard such an effort before and those who heard the earnest, burning words of the speaker will never forget them. The next course of Sunday lectures will be upon 'Living Questions,' and will no doubt attract large audiences as usual, since the Chaplain seems to have taken garrison and city alike, by storm."



Lieut. W. H. Allaire, 23d U. S. Inf., on leave at Aurora, Ill., has had it extended fifteen days.

Capt. George Ruhlen, A. Q. M. U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Riley from a trip to El Paso, Texas.

Maj. Allan H. Jackson, Paymr. U. S. A., was expected in Denver, Colo., this week, to establish his office in that city.

Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d U. S. Art., was due the last of this week at Fort Monroe from a fortnight's visit to Hanover, N. H.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee is moving upon Milwaukee, Wis., to hold its twenty-ninth reunion there on Oct. 27 and 28.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., returned to Washington, D. C., this week from a pleasant visit to New York City and vicinity.

Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Hero, on a bicycle tour through Europe, are expected to return early in November.

Capt. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Plattsburg Barracks, is visiting at 310 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined this week at Fort Adams, R. I., from a fortnight's visit to relatives at New London, Conn.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st U. S. Inf., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week from a few weeks' visit to relatives in Brooklyn.

Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Monroe, is visiting at 42 West Ninth street, New York City.

Capt. R. B. Turner, 6th U. S. Inf., was expected to rejoin at Fort Thomas, Ky., the latter part of this week from a trip to Salt Lake City.

Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., joined at Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 13, and is now in charge of the medical department at that post.

Col. Theodore Schwan, of the Adjutant General's Department, arrived in Washington, D. C., this week and reported at the War Department for duty.

There is quite a lull in Army retirements for age at present, the last one occurring Sept. 11 and the next one (Gen. T. C. Sullivan) to take place Nov. 14.

Maj. Charles Porter, 5th U. S. Inf., left Fort McPherson, Ga., Oct. 17, on an extended leave and is now visiting at 2002 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., to Miss Helen Smith, of Virginia. The wedding will be on Nov. 10, at Macon, Mo.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., paid a short visit Oct. 15 to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, at Governors Island and incidentally met several old friends there.

Gen. W. P. Craighill, U. S. A., and Mrs. Craighill are recent visitors at Fort Leavenworth, the guests of their son-in-law, Capt. W. F. Lippitt, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., and party, according to latest accounts, are having a very pleasant time abroad and expect to winter in Florence, Italy.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson has written a new chapter for his autobiography, and this will appear in a fresh edition of the book which the Century Company will soon issue.

Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 1st Art., joined from leave Oct. 13 at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., and went with Capt. Hubbell's battery, C, to Sullivan's Island, S. C.

Capt. Allyn Capron, with Light Battery E, 1st Art., are expected back at Washington Barracks, D. C., the latter part of this week from a practice march as far as Aldie, Va.

Maj. E. K. Russell, U. S. A., lately visiting at 1009 South Forty-eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa., is expected to join at Camp Alger, Chickamauga National Park, about Nov. 3.

A medal of honor has been presented to Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E. U. S. A., for most distinguished gallantry as 1st Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, in action near Bethesda Church, Va., May 31, 1864.

Capt. B. L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., who has been detained at Columbus Barracks, by the illness of a patient under his charge, joined this week for duty at the General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

Surg. Robert E. Ames, U. S. N., was, according to reports from Norfolk, Va., Oct. 14, confined to his residence at the Navy Yard by sickness. His family have returned from Maryland, where they had been visiting.

Col. Remigio Gallido, of the Mexican army, stationed at Potan, killed a sergeant by stabbing him nine times. He then attempted to burn the body of the murdered man, and falling in this, he buried it. It was dug up by coyotes and the crime was exposed. He has been sentenced to death by court martial.

The gold medal offered by the "Mail and Express," of New York City, to the amateur photographer submitting the best print from his own negative, accompanied by an original article on some topic of photographic interest, has been awarded to Sergt. Frederick M. Jones, Signal Corps, U. S. A., on duty at the Headquarters Department of the East, Governors Island.

The engagement is announced of Miss Pauline Dresser, youngest daughter of the late Capt. George Warren Dresser, formerly an officer of the 4th U. S. Art., to the Rev. George G. Merrill, of Tuxedo. Miss Dresser is a granddaughter of the late Mr. Daniel Leroy, of New York. A sister recently married Mr. John Nicholas Brown, the wedding being one of the special events of the Newport season.

Of English public men Lord Chelmsford has the smallest head, only 6½, while the late Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York, had a large 8. The Duke of York's size is 6½; Dean Stanley's was 6½; the Emperor of Germany's is 6½, while his uncle's, the Prince of Wales, is ¾ larger. Robert Burns and Dickens had heads of exactly the same size, viz.: 7¼; Thackeray's was 7½; Daniel O'Connell's, 8; Dr. Thomas Chalmers's, 7¾, and Mr. Gladstone's, 7¾. Sir Walter Scott's head was about 7.

During a sham battle on the 8th inst. Lieut. John O'Shea, 7th U. S. Cav., met with a serious accident. While maneuvering his troops to gain the flank of the opposing forces and riding at a rapid pace, his horse fell, throwing him a distance of twenty feet, breaking his right arm above the wrist. About 2 P. M., while riding at a gallop, Pvt. Charles Crow, Troop D, 7th U. S. Cav., was struck by lightning. His horse was instantly killed and he sustained a severe shock.—Kansas City Times.

Cadets Scott, Kerth and Mende are especially mentioned in connection with the rescue of a party on the yacht Idle Hour, which stranded on the rocks at West Point with 18 persons on board. After some difficulty the cadets at last found the lighthouse keeper's boat and pulled hard for the party in peril. It was the toughest work to get to the Idle Hour without being smashed to pieces, but they proved themselves good oarsmen, and ten minutes after they had secured the lighthouse boat all the ladies on board were landed safely on the bluff.

Col. W. B. Lane, U. S. A., lately at West Point, is now at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Capt. E. S. Curtis, 2d U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Schuyler from a month's visit to Red Hook, N. Y.

Lieut. J. S. Parke, Jr., 21st U. S. Inf., of Plattsburg Barracks, was a visitor this week at Chateaugay, N. Y.

Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, U. S. A., retired, is visiting friends at 1325 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

Col. W. N. P. Darrow, formerly of the U. S. Army, and Mrs. Darrow, arrived in New York from Europe on Oct. 18.

Col. James Gilliss, U. S. A., of the Quartermaster General's Office, visited in New York and at Governors Island this week.

Asst. Paymr. Ulysses G. Ammen, U. S. N., recently appointed, has joined the U. S. S. Newport at Charlestown, Mass., for duty.

Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th U. S. Art., lately visiting in Buffalo, is now visiting in Pittsburg and will rejoin at Fort Hamilton about Nov. 9.

P. T. Sherman, the son of Gen. W. T. Sherman, is a candidate for alderman on the Citizens' ticket in the 25th Assembly District of New York City.

Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., will, it is expected, spend the winter in Philadelphia, Pa., a city he was on duty in with Maj. Gen. Meade thirty years ago.

Capt. Fred Fuger, 4th U. S. Art., took his battery this week from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Ordway, Md., for a short season of small arms practice.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Randlett, U. S. A., retired; Maj. W. R. Livermore, C. E., and Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf., were at the Ebbitt House, Washington, this week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Portia Robert, daughter of Col. H. M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Mr. Clarence V. Fowler, of Newburg, N. Y.

P. A. Surg. C. P. Bagg, U. S. N., recently on duty on the Marion at San Francisco, has, under recent orders, joined the Adams, now on a cruise in Pacific waters with apprentices.

Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg., U. S. A., who is expected to join at Fort Snelling, Minn., about Oct. 25th, was the recipient of many tokens of affection and esteem before leaving Plattsburg, N. Y.

Capt. M. P. Maus, 10th Cav. U. S. A., who accompanied Maj. Gen. Miles on his European tour, is in Washington, assisting Gen. Miles in the preparation of his report to the President.

Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d U. S. Art., with his light battery F, arrived at Fort Adams Oct. 16, from the practice march to New Bedford. The trip, from all accounts, was an enjoyable one in every respect.

Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., U. S. A., was on Oct. 18 appointed a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. Col. Hains is at present division engineer of the southwest division and in charge of the fortifications at Baltimore.

Additional 2d Lieut. Seth M. Milliken, 3d Cav., passed out of the service on the 30th of September by resignation, not by death, as was incorrectly reported by a typographical error. Mr. Milliken was graduated from the Military Academy No. 50 in the class of 67 members.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, accompanied by Mr. Schofield, arrived at St. Louis Oct. 16. Capt. G. F. Chase, 3d Cav., met him at the railroad depot and soon afterward the party went to Jefferson Barracks, where a review, etc., was held. On Sunday evening the party left for Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Ethel Chase Sprague, the daughter of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, and the granddaughter of the late Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Miss Sylvia Lisle, a relative of the late Capt. Felix McCurley, U. S. N., made their debut as actresses at Proctor's Theatre, New York City, on the evening of Oct. 18.

Chief Naval Constr. Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., has recommended the advancement of three officers of the Construction Corps on the retirement of Naval Constr. Frank L. Fernald, on Nov. 7. These are Asst. Naval Constrs. Robert Stocker, on duty at Newport News; Frank W. Hibbs, at New York, and Elliot Snow, at San Francisco.

A special service was held in the Presbyterian Church at Syracuse, N. Y., last Sunday on the occasion of the dedication of a memorial window erected by Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York, and Col. Joseph Jermain Slocum, in memory of their parents. Col. Slocum is the father of Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav.

The following are among the officers of the Army who registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. H. R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., who reported for examination for promotion; Capt. and Asst. Surg. F. A. Winter, on leave from the Military Academy; 2d Lieut. W. T. Johnston, 10th Cav., who is en route to Fort Assiniboine; 1st Lieut. J. A. Perry, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. C. Green, 25th Inf.

Lieut. B. A. Poore, 6th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Poore and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., visited Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 13, and in the evening Mr. Scranton gave a dinner to Lieut. Poore at the Dobson Club. Many prominent people were present, including Messrs. C. M. Strong, Fred Bennett, Watts C. Bates, Cleveland Robinson, George C. Broome and Lewis Seymour.

The officers of the Navy Yard, New York, have decided to have hops twice a month, from November until the Lenten season. These dances will be held in the flag loft of building No. 7. Those held by the officers of the receiving ship Vermont, on that vessel, will take place on the first and third Mondays of each month. It is believed that the dances in the flag loft will be held on the alternating Mondays. The Navy Yard Band will, of course, furnish the music.

Governors Island will part with much regret with Col. Thos. F. Barr and Mrs. Barr, who go to Chicago about the middle of November, the Colonel having been assigned as Judge Advocate of the Department of the Missouri. Mrs. Barr's health has not been very good at Governors Island and the change may be beneficial. Col. Barr will be succeeded at the Headquarters Department of the East by Col. Clous, another very popular officer with many friends in New York and vicinity.

"The announcement that Lieut. Comdr. Duncan Kennedy, U. S. N., is to succeed Comdr. Folger in charge of the 11th Lighthouse District," says the "Marine Review" of Cleveland, "has no connection with the efforts of certain politicians in Michigan to have Comdr. Folger removed from the Detroit district. Comdr. Folger will undoubtedly be made a Captain Feb. 13, and will go to sea. If Lieut. Comdr. Kennedy, who was executive office of the New York and is a capable official, is to come to the lakes at once, the object is undoubtedly to have him become acquainted with the duties of the 11th District, which is the most important on the lakes, in advance of Comdr. Folger's promotion."

Capt. J. B. Goe, 13th U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., is visiting in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Ethel Crofton, daughter of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. A., to Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th U. S. Inf.

Asst. Surg. Francis A. Winter, U. S. A., on duty at West Point, N. Y., it is announced, is to be married on Oct. 27 to Miss Mary Davenport Smith, of Fauquier, Va.

Ord. Sergt. Michael O'Donnell, U. S. A., lately relieved from duty at Fort Ontario, contemplates retirement in a few months, and is at present residing at 54 East Seneca street, Oswego, N. Y.

Lieut. George M. Stoney, U. S. N., who is to have charge of the Navy Recruiting Station in San Francisco, Cal., has decided to establish the rendezvous at the corner of Drum and California streets, which is close to the water front.

The Armor Factory Board, on Monday, Oct. 18, made an inspection of the rolling mills, steel plants, mines and other industries of Birmingham, Ala. Thence the Board continued its tour to Sheffield, Ala., Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.

A medal of honor has been presented to Capt. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf., U. S. A., for most distinguished gallantry in action with hostile Indians near Fort Hartsuff, Neb., April 28, 1876. Capt. Heyl is Adjutant General of the District of Columbia National Guard.

The recent appointment of Lieut. John Baxter, 9th U. S. Inf., to Captain and Assistant Quartermaster to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. Robinson, is deemed an excellent one. Capt. Baxter is an officer of over twenty years' service and has had a varied experience since he left West Point in June, 1877.

Miss Arzelia Van Zandt Potter, daughter of Mrs. Charles Potter, and Mr. Grenville Bayard Winthrop, of New York, were married Oct. 19 by the Rev. Arthur Rogers, in quaint old All Saints' Chapel, Newport, R. I., famous for forty years for its society weddings. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th U. S. Art. A wedding breakfast at Mrs. Potter's cottage followed the ceremony.

The New York "Tribune," referring to Lieut. H. D. Wise's recent bicycle trip from Washington, D. C., says: He is a little bunch of muscle and pluck and is the man who made recent experiments with kites on Governors Island. His friends say he does not know what fear means. He is a pleasant-faced young man and a member of the New York Athletic Club, for which club he made the record.

Mr. Howard Thornton, son of the late Gen. William A. Thornton, U. S. A., was married Oct. 19 in New York City to Mrs. Julia Burr Sterling. Mr. Thornton was born at Governors Island and is now a resident of Newburg, N. Y. Mrs. Sterling's son, Mr. Charles B. Sterling, was married by the same minister a few minutes after his mother's marriage to Mr. Thornton, to Miss Julia Lindsey Morris.

Gen. Weyler, according to advices from Havana, is to sail for Spain on Saturday, Oct. 30, by the steamer Monserrat, and is to be accompanied by Gen. the Marquis Ahumada, Gen. Moncada, his chief of staff; Col. Escobedo, A. D. C.; Engr. Beriz, Engr. Urzaiz, Engr. Gago, Maj. Lacaille, of the infantry; Capt. Despujols, of the cavalry; Capt. Merry, of the artillery, and the aides-de-camp of the Marquis Ahumada, Capt. Count Oropesa, Capt. Crespi, Capt. Rodrigo and Lieut. Cavena.

Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 9th U. S. Inf., who is a "record breaker" on the bicycle, has added another leaf to his laurels by riding from Washington, D. C., to New York in 27 hours and 39 minutes elapsed time. We believe the best previous time was 36 hours and a few minutes. Lieut. Wise covered 239½ miles over all sorts of roads. He was paced by singles and tandems between various points. The time was slow all the way to Wilmington on account of bad roads. In one instance it took him four hours to cover twenty-five miles. The attempt to break the record between the two cities was under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, who wanted to make an official record that others might try to lower.

Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th U. S. Inf., having been detailed for duty with the Oregon National Guard, the "Oregonian" gives his portrait and military record, and says: Lieut. Cabell is a native of Richmond, Va., and his family is historic in that State. His father, Gen. H. C. Cabell, served in the Confederate army, volunteering in that service when Virginia decided to withdraw from the Union and join the newly formed Confederacy. His paternal grandsire was William H. Cabell, the youngest Governor of Virginia, and for forty years after president of the Court of Appeals, a position similar to that of chief justice of the Supreme Court in this State. He is a fine, companionable officer, well liked by his brother officers and those in civil life, with whom he has come in contact since stationed at Vancouver Barracks. His wife, the daughter of Mr. Henry Failing, of Portland, is well and favorably known, and since her marriage has been a favorite in the social society of the barracks.

The dedication ceremonies in connection with the soldiers' monument in Oak Grove Cemetery, Nunda, N. Y., Oct. 12, were quite elaborate. In the opera house the address of welcome was made by C. K. Sanders and the presentation address to the cemetery association was by Capt. J. W. Hand, and acceptance address by D. S. Robinson. After this formality, addresses were delivered by N. Y. State Commander of the G. A. R., Col. Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., and by Judge Adv. Gen. Clarke, custodian of Grant's cottage, Mt. McGregor. This monument, designed wholly by Capt. George J. Campbell, U. S. A., is in the shape of the Bastion fort in miniature, and is surrounded by the piece of artillery presented to the C. W. Wadsworth Post, of Nunda, by the U. S. Government, through the good offices and influence of Capt. Campbell for his home village G. A. R. post. It is also largely through the untiring efforts of Capt. Campbell that this unique and appropriate monument has been erected.

A Pensacola correspondent writes: "Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime has arrived at the Navy Yard and is acting executive officer. Acting Boatswain J. J. Rotchford is also a new acquisition. Owing to the prompt and efficient measures adopted by Comdr. W. W. Reisinger for the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever by means of the bay, the danger has been reduced to a minimum, and thus far have been entirely successful. The residents of Warrington deeply appreciate the interest taken in their welfare by the commandant and are attesting it by hearty co-operation. Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., still remains at Fort Barrancas, and we earnestly hope will continue. Mr. C. T. Ainsworth, who for the past two years has been engineer of the U. S. Navy launch Undine, has left the service and goes to New York to accept an important position on one of the large ocean liners. We wish him 'oceans' of success with his increased responsibilities. Mr. Martin Jones will probably succeed him on the Undine."



## "THE GREATEST AMERICAN VOLUNTEER."

In an article appearing in the Portland "Oregonian," Mr. Lucius Bigelow takes Geo. R. Peck to task for what was said by him in his eulogy of General Logan upon the occasion of the dedication of the Logan monument in Chicago. Mr. Bigelow analyzes his record in the Western armies to show that other soldiers in the West were his peers. He says:

"His only battles of consequence were as Colonel at Donelson; as General of division in the Vicksburg campaign; as Corps Commander in the Atlanta campaign, save during the battles of July 22 and 28, 1864, when the death of McPherson made him transient Commander of the Army of the Tennessee. At Donelson he was a gallant Colonel, but not a bit more so than nineteen-twentieths of the Western Colonels in that fight; in the Vicksburg campaign, his part at Champion Hill was not nearly so distinguished as that of Generals Crocker and Hovey, and in the battle of Atlanta he was not more resolute or tenacious or daring or skillful than Blair, Dodge or Ransom, the other volunteer corps commanders in that critical fight. As for daring courage in the Western army, that included from first to last such heroic volunteer fighters as Gresham, Boomer, Force, Steedman, Opdyke, John E. Smith, Dan McCook, Crocker, Hovey, Ransom, Garfield, Wallace, Hurlbut, Blair, Lytle and a host of others, it is simple cant to place Logan as a man of daring courage in battle above these men, who were all his peers in this respect, and it is equally absurd to pretend that in the intellectual virtues of a soldier Logan was more than the equal of such men as Cox, Blair, Dodge, John E. Smith, Crocker, Hovey or W. H. L. Wallace.

"The real reason why Logan is puffed as the greatest American volunteer soldier is that after the war Logan was a very shrewd and picturesque military demagogue; he did not found the Grand Army of the Republic, but Logan's keen political eye saw how easily it could be artfully used to his personal advantage, and he at once began to cultivate it. He attended all its encampments, State and national; he urged the passage of vicious pension acts, like the arrears of pension; he was the greatest war-whooper in the G. A. R. from 1868 to his death in 1886; he whooped up the G. A. R. and the G. A. R. whooped up Logan.

"If the Logan legend, or rather myth, as the greatest American volunteer has no standing when we read the record of the Army of the West, it has still less when we read the record of the Army of the Potomac. The greatest citizen-soldiers of the Army were Miles, Barlow, Brooke, Birney, Chamberlain and Berry. Of these heroic men, Miles, Barlow, Brooke, and Birney saw twice as much desperate fighting as Logan, and in military talent on the battlefield Logan was the inferior of these accomplished soldiers.

"Miles was a young clerk in a Boston mercantile house when the war broke out; he entered the Army as a Lieutenant, but in his first battle—Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862—he displayed so much cool courage and capacity that Colonel Francis A. Barlow, his Brigade Commander, secured his appointment as Colonel of the 61st New York. From that time forward Miles was the most brilliant citizen-soldier of his years in the armies of the Union. He fought in every great battle of the Army of the Potomac, save Gettysburg, from which he was absent owing to a severe wound received at Chancellorsville, where his corps commander, Hancock, the most splendid fighting West Pointer in the Army after Sheridan and Humphreys, declared that Miles was the finest natural soldier in his command in respect to courage, coolness, dash and skill.

"Miles, not Logan, was the greatest American volunteer, and he was the type American volunteer, for he sprang to arms in his first youth direct from the people, and was helped by no political block to mount his war-horse, while Logan had seen service in Mexico as a commissioned officer, and was an influential political leader of 35 when the war broke out. Barlow, who was a young lawyer only six years out of Harvard, was the peer of Miles and Birney; Berry was a lumberman, whose charge at the head of his division checked Stonewall Jackson and saved the day at Chancellorsville, where Berry lost his life. General Opdyke, when Hood's charge had broken our lines at Franklin, Tenn., threw his brigade promptly into the breach and saved the day. Steedman, another volunteer, charged the enemy's victorious lines at Chickamauga and saved General Thomas's army from defeat. W. H. L. Wallace lost his life at the head of his division at Shiloh, after holding the enemy back from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. Grant, in his memoirs, speaks of Logan as a brave and capable soldier, but does not rate him as a better commander in the field than Frank Blair, while he singles out Crocker, Ransom and John E. Smith as the most brilliant volunteer generals that served under him at the West. Crocker was an Iowa lawyer, Ransom a civil engineer, while John E. Smith was a Galena jeweler, the son of a Swiss who had fought in the first Napoleon's Moscow campaign and at Waterloo."

## FORT SILL, OKLA.

Oct. 16, 1897.

A charming reception was given a week ago Friday evening by the officers and ladies of Fort Sill, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Eldridge and Mrs. Schenck. The affair took place in the post chapel. The programme consisted of a reception from eight o'clock until half-past, progressive hearts from half-past eight until half-past nine, dancing from nine-thirty until eleven o'clock, and a dainty course supper ended a delightful evening. Mrs. Eldridge and Mrs. Schenck were presented with a collection of Fort Sill views and Capt. Eldridge received a card case as a souvenir of the evening. Mrs. Schenck left Fort Sill Oct. 9 for Fort Leavenworth, where Lieut. Schenck is stationed as student at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Capt. and Mrs. Eldridge and children left Fort Sill Sunday, Capt. Eldridge going to his new regiment, the 14th Inf., and Mrs. Eldridge and children to Baltimore on a visit.

Lieut. Koops and Lieut. Olley are recent arrivals at Fort Sill on detached service. Both officers are very popular and were warmly welcomed.

Miss Force is busy arranging a concert and theatricals, which will take place early in December.

Lieut. Plummer arrived at Sill yesterday from his late recruiting detail in Buffalo. His family will remain in Buffalo, where his children are attending school.

Lieut. and Mrs. Capron have returned from Chicago, where Lieut. Capron was on duty at the rifle range.

Gen. Sternberg was here this week on his inspection tour.

We are having lovely weather here, and the bicyclers are making the most of it. This is certainly an enviable place in the fall and winter. The air is clear, fresh and balmy, and the hunting fine.

We must be envied by such of our Army friends who are unfortunate enough to be stationed at such windy places as Fort D. A. Russell or Omaha.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VERMONT.

Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 19, 1897.

Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry will leave this post next Thursday en route to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., the General's future station. Since his arrival at this post Gen. Henry has made many improvements of much advantage to the enlisted men, and although he always considered it his duty to uphold the strict discipline necessary in military life, the comfort of the enlisted men in field and garrison was never overlooked. This post sustains a severe loss in the departure of Gen. and Mrs. Henry, but the best wishes of every member of the garrison follow them wherever they go and it is to be hoped that the General will obtain at an early date the higher rank which he so well deserves.

The first of the divine services took place last Sunday evening. Hymns and solos were sung, accompanied by the new and recently purchased organ, after which Mrs. Guy V. Henry, who is the originator of the services, made some very appropriate remarks. The services will take place hereafter every Sunday evening.

The mounted drills during the present month consist of instructions in advance and rear guard, outpost and courier duty, reconnoitering and road sketching.

The ground has been broken for two new stable houses for use of saddlers and farriers, and the work on the other buildings now under construction is being pushed rapidly forward.

## TRIALS OF THE CANDIDATE.

Col. Waring gave out this statement last week concerning the charge alleged to have been made in a public speech by Asa Bird Gardiner, Tammany candidate for District Attorney:

Col. Gardiner is reported to have said, in his To-hell-with-reform address (Oct. 13): "Gentlemen, when anybody speaks to you about clean streets under the reform administration, you tell them that I told you that they have been stealing about a million a year in cleaning the streets." My deputy, Capt. Gibson, who, as the purchasing officer, spends nearly all of the money that could be stolen in the business of this department, wrote the following to Major Gardiner:

"Dear Sir: In to-day's issue of the New York 'World' you are reported to have said that this department has been stealing a million a year on cleaning the streets. I merely wish to ask you if you are correctly quoted?"

Capt. Gibson now writes to me (Oct. 15):

"Dear Sir: Yesterday, to save time, I sent my letter to Major Gardiner by messenger. The reply came back that Major Gardiner was too busy just then to reply. I afterward sent twice to his office with no better result, and this morning I sent again. I have yet to receive a written reply to my query, which, as Major Gardiner knows, I desire to make public with my own letter. My own responsibility for any possible stealing in the department prompts this action. Very truly yours,

"F. M. GIBSON."

The chief clerk, Thomas A. Doe, who verifies, and is responsible for the accuracy of all of our accounts; who knows the exact condition of all our transactions, and who is, therefore, implicated in this, writes:

"If the report of Col. Gardiner in the 'World' is true, then Col. Gardiner is so many kinds of a liar that I hardly know where to begin in describing him. If he made the statements referring to this department, accredited to him, he is unqualifiedly a dangerous liar, a malicious liar, a vicious liar, an unmitigated liar, an ungentlemanly and profane liar, a discredited to the Army, a discredit to the party which he pretends to represent, a discredit to humanity and to the civilized age in which he lives, a discredit to all instincts of an officer and gentleman which belong to the honored body of which he is a member, and were it not that I feel that I should take no action without your full approval, I should myself, because (as intimated above) I feel personally concerned in the matter and personally offended and insulted, and my integrity brought into question, state to him that he is a liar, in the very strongest language I could command. I should be glad to have your permission to act freely in the matter. Respectfully,

"THOMAS A. DOE, Chief Clerk."

The assistant superintendent, Major Cushing, says: "Referring to certain remarks alleged to have been made in a speech last night by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, as reported in this morning's 'World,' in which he attacks this department, I have this to say: Some few months ago I met Col. Gardiner on a Broadway cable car. During our conversation, which was on various topics, I remarked that I supposed if Tammany Hall should come into power and control the Greater New York, that we, i. e., the present administration of the street cleaning department, would have to get out. Col. Gardiner said he did not think so; that the department had been a great success. He was quite eulogistic about it. I cannot recall his exact words, but his opinion was so directly contrary to what he is reported to have said last night, that I was surprised when I read his speech this morning. Very truly yours,

H. C. CUSHING.

"Major U. S. A. Ret., Asst. Supt. D. S. C." I am told that I should not meddle with politics, and it is well known that I do not need the caution. But if any man in a political speech or elsewhere undertakes to question the honesty with which I manage the department of street cleaning, I shall meddle with him, every time.

GEORGE S. WARING, JR. Maj. Gardiner has denied that he said \$1,000,000 a year was stolen in the street cleaning department; also that he said "To Hell with reform" in the same speech.

Maj. Gardiner, Maj. Cushing and Capt. Gibson are all officers on the Army retired list, hence the significance of this correspondence.

## THE BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS.

A bronze tablet commemorative of the Battle of Harlem Heights, which was fought on Sept. 16, 1776, and won by Washington's troops, was unveiled in New York City on Oct. 16, with elaborate ceremonies. The tablet is the gift of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York to Columbia University, and it is set in the massive stone base wall of the new Engineering Building of that institution, which, according to local historical authorities, stands in the center of the Revolutionary battlefield. A large and distinguished assemblage joined in the patriotic exercises that marked the undraping of the tablet. The batteries of the 5th U. S. Artillery, including Capt. Thorp's light battery D, from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and the 13th Infantry from Fort Columbus, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, 5th Art., took part in the ceremonies, the light battery firing a salute. Prof. Henry P. Johnston, in behalf of the Tablet Committee of the Sons of the Revolution, formally turned the completed work over to President Tallmadge, of the society,

and the latter accepted it in behalf of the society, and in a very brief speech presented it to the trustees of Columbia University. President Low accepted the commemorative tablet on the part of the trustees of Columbia University. He said he was heartily glad that the Sons of the Revolution had seen fit to mark a historic spot in this manner. The tablet would have a perennial significance to every passerby, as it would remind him that on this ground the American patriot fought a successful battle for his country's independence. For the officers, teachers and students of Columbia this bronze memorial would have a double significance. It would not only appeal to them as American citizens, but it would be to them a reminder of the fact that the sons of their Alma Mater took part in that early struggle for independence.

The New York daily papers, referring to the presence of U. S. troops at the Battle of Harlem Heights celebration on Oct. 16 say: "Among these troops was Light Battery D, 5th Art. (Capt. Frank Thorp). Each gun was drawn by four horses, with a driver riding each 'high' horse. The high leading horse of one gun became frightened at a cable car and reared, plunged, kicked, lay down, and rising, bucked like a bronco. With all his cavorting, pirouetting, and plunging, however, he could not unseat his rider, although his antics made the other horses extremely restless, and almost unmanageable. The rider was applauded by the spectators, and commended by the officer in charge."

## FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Oct. 18, 1897.

Gen. Brooke has been making his annual inspection of the post during the past week, and seemed well pleased with the fine drills and reviews that he witnessed. There have been two fire alarms lately, one about one o'clock in the day and the other at three in the morning. Both were caused by a spark from the railroad falling in the dry grass and leaves near the track on the target range. As the whole garrison was turned out the fire was soon under control in both cases. We have had most unusual and remarkable weather for the middle of October. For four days it was hotter than most of the days in summer, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 85, and not cooling very much at night, but when the change came on Saturday, the sudden fall of nearly 40 degrees in twelve hours was very trying and unhealthy. Capt. and Mrs. Bonus have been spending two weeks in the garrison, part of the time visiting Capt. Wainwright's family and the remainder with Maj. and Mrs. Viole. Capt. Bonus is on duty at the recruiting station in Chicago.

## SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The fifth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will take place in New York City, at 10 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 11, 1897, in the auditorium of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, the sessions continuing through Thursday and Friday, Nov. 11 and 12. There will be a banquet at Delmonico's at 7 p. m., Friday, Nov. 12, to which members and their guests are cordially invited. Tickets, exclusive of wine, will be \$5 each; and they can be obtained by applying to the secretary.

The following papers will be read: Thursday, Nov. 11, 1897.—"Watertight Bulkhead Doors," the "Long-Arm" System on the U. S. S. Chicago, by Wm. Barnum Cowles, Esq.; "Regulations for Loading Vessels," by Lewis Nixon, Esq.; "Torpedo-Boat Design," by Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor, U. S. N.; "The Commerce of the Great Lakes," by C. E. Wheeler, Esq.; "Progressive Trials of the 'Guardian,'" by Prof. C. H. Peabody; "An Experimental Study of the Influence of Surface upon the Performance of Screw Propellers: Preliminary Paper," by Prof. W. F. Durand, Friday, Nov. 12, 1897.—"Some Notes on the Speed Trials and Experience in Commission of our New Battleships," by Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., vice-president; "Performance of Scotch Boilers and their Durability under Forced Draught," by Edwin S. Cramp, Esq.; "Use of Water-Ballast for Colliers in the Pacific Coast Trade," by Wm. P. Frear, Esq.; "Estimated Weights of Machinery," by Prof. Geo. R. McDermott; "Navy Yard Expenses," by Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, U. S. N.; "Pneumatic Steering Gear, as applied to the U. S. Monitor Terror," by H. A. Spiller, Esq.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 15, 1897.

Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav., accompanied by their three sons, arrived at the post last week from a tour of old Mexico.

Lieut. Walter McBroom and Lieut. Edward Walton left last week for Fort Clark, Texas, to take part in the yearly target practice held at that post.

Mr. Murphy, of Fort Davis, is a recent guest of his daughter, Mrs. Van Valkah, at the post.

Capt. George Ruhlen, Q. M. Dept., is expected to arrive in El Paso this week to attend the U. S. Court.

Little Mary Lewis celebrated her eighth birthday last week by giving a birthday party to her little friends.

Sergt. Ulikey, Q. M. Sergt., was seriously injured recently by falling out of the second-story window of the barracks in his sleep. He was found some little time afterward by a brother soldier, who was awakened by hearing some one groaning and on going to the window discovered the Sergeant lying on the ground below unable to move. He was carried to the hospital. He has so far recovered as to be able to walk slowly with the help of a cane.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis gave a card party last week. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hinton, Miss Pell, Lieut. and Mrs. Nathaniel McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, Mrs. Walton, Dr. Wilcox and Mr. Austin and Mr. Henry Newman, from El Paso. Miss Lucile Davis, of El Paso, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Bailey last week.

Capt. Porfirio Diaz, son of President Diaz, of Mexico, is expected to pass through El Paso this week on his way home from Europe, where he has been studying the different armies of the old world.

Our Dutch contemporary, "Marineblad, Bijblad op de Verslagen der Marine-Vereniging," celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Camperdown, "de Slag bij Kamperduin," by the issue of an illustrated number containing a description of the battle. It gives a diagram of the battle, three fine double-page engravings, showing the formations at different periods of the engagement, and excellent portraits of De Winter, Rulisch, Van Treslong, Vordoren and "Schout-bij-nacht" Samuel Story—all heroes in the strife.



## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

H. Q. A., A. O., Oct. 18, 1897.  
Appointments, promotions, retirements, etc., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 16, 1897:

**Appointment.**  
1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, Oct. 15, 1897, vice Jones, promoted.

**Promotions.**  
Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, Deputy Q. M. Gen., to be Assistant Quartermaster General with the rank of Colonel, Oct. 15, 1897, vice Robinson, retired from active service.  
Maj. Charles F. Humphrey, Q. M., to be Deputy Quartermaster General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 15, 1897, vice Gilliss, promoted.  
Capt. Francis B. Jones, Asst. Q. M., to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, Oct. 15, 1897, vice Humphrey, promoted.

**Retirement.**  
By direction of the President, being 62 years of age, section 1244, Revised Statutes.  
Col. Augustus G. Robinson, Asst. Q. M. Gen., Oct. 15, 1897.

**Casualties.**  
Addl. 2d Lieut. Seth M. Milliken, 3d Cav., resigned, Sept. 30, 1897.  
2d Lieut. William H. Morford, 3d Inf., dismissed, Oct. 15, 1897.

G. O. 24, OCT. 13, DEPT. CAL.

The foot batteries of the 3d Art., stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco and the other posts in this harbor, will encamp, on the 20th inst., at Fort Point, in the immediate vicinity of the heavy gun batteries, under command of the Colonel of the regiment.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Williston, 3d Art., will be relieved from all duty at the Presidio of San Francisco during the encampment, and will report to the C. O. of the 3d Art. for duty with the regiment in the field.

This assembly of the regiment is for the purpose of practical instruction with the seacoast batteries at the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Baker, in the tentative system of Fire Control and Direction, for the U. S. Seacoast Artillery Service, prepared in outline by the board to regulate Seacoast Artillery Fire, pages 953 et seq., Report of Secretary of War, Vol. I., 1896.

During the time of the encampment of the 3d Art. at the Presidio of San Francisco, the Colonel of that regiment will furnish such details as may be necessary to carry out existing orders and instructions from the War Department, and these headquarters, in relation to the care and guarding of the armament and police of the grounds about the batteries.

The method of conducting the exercises will be left to the discretion of the Colonel of the regiment.

Careful records will be kept and complete reports will be rendered to these headquarters, upon completion of the course of instruction.

All officers and enlisted men of batteries designated will go into camp with their commands, with the following exceptions:

## Angel Island.

Regimental Band, one non-commissioned officer and two privates from each battery in charge of barracks and property, extra duty men at the stables, bakers and messenger. The regimental commander will make a daily detail of one officer to proceed to Angel Island to remain in charge of that post during his tour.

## Alcatraz Island.

During the absence of the batteries from Alcatraz Island, Co. E, 1st Inf., Capt. O'Connell, will temporarily take station at that post to take charge of prisoners and garrison the place. Co. E will leave at the Presidio of San Francisco the extra duty men belonging to the company, on duty in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments and at the headquarters of the post. One non-commissioned officer and two privates from each battery of the 3d Art., of the garrison at Alcatraz Island, will be left in charge of quarters, also the extra duty men in the stables, bakers and messenger, and Pvt. Henry Blum, Battery L, 3d Art., in charge of prisoners.

## Fort Baker.

One Sergeant, one Corporal and six privates will be left in charge of the station.

## Fort Mason.

One non-commissioned officer and two privates from the battery in charge of barracks and property, teamsters, bakers and messenger will be left. A detail of one officer and six men from the Presidio of San Francisco will be sent, daily, to take charge of this station.

## The Presidio of San Francisco.

Two men from each battery will be retained in charge of barracks and quarters.

## Medical Attendance.

The medical officer stationed at Fort Mason will report, daily, to the C. O., 3d Art., at the camp near Fort Point, for duty with the command.

CIR. 14, OCT. 19, 1897, DEPT. CAL.

Cir. No. 1, c. s., from these headquarters, is hereby revoked. For the rest of the year, athletic training will be confined to the setting-up exercises in the respective drill regulations of the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, and the calisthenic exercises prepared by Mr. H. J. Koehler.

The troops of this command will be exercised at least three days each week, for half an hour at a time; and the drill will be so arranged that all men will be present, except guards and sick.

By command of Brig. Gen. Shafter.

J. B. BARCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 53, Oct. 18, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1524 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

## Inspection of Ordnance Supplies.

1524. Before final disposition of ordnance supplies which from any cause are worn out or damaged, they will be submitted to an inspector. But when small arms become unserviceable and cannot, under existing orders, be repaired at the post, they will be turned in to the nearest depot or arsenal, and will under no circumstances be broken up.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. A. G.

G. O. 59, Oct. 20, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Oct. 20, 1897.

1. By authority of the President, the land known as St. Michael Island, Alaska, with all contiguous land and islands within one hundred miles of the location of the flagstaff of the present garrison on that island, is set

aside from the public lands of the Territory of Alaska and declared a military reservation.

Parties who have, prior to the receipt of this order, located and erected buildings on the land so reserved, will not be disturbed in their use of lands, buildings and improvements, nor in the erection of structures needed for their business or residence.

2. The military reservation above declared, and the military post located thereon, will be known as Fort St. Michael, and will be under the control and supervision of the Commanding Officer of the troops there stationed.

R. A. ALGER,  
Secretary of War.

G. O. 19, Oct. 18, 1897, D. M.

On his own request, Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp on my staff.

2d Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, 15th Inf., having reported in compliance with par. 2, S. O. 237, c. s., H. Q. A., is hereby appointed and announced as Aide-de-Camp on my staff.

JOHN R. BROOKE,  
Major General Commanding.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Wm. Montrose Graham, Commanding the Department of Texas, accompanied by 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, to award the medals to the successful contestants in the department infantry competition. (S. O. 115, D. T., Oct. 12.)

The Department Commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John D. Miley, 5th Art., Aide, will proceed to Redwood City, Cal., for the purpose of making an inspection of the Light Artillery Battalion, 3d Art., now encamped at that place. (S. O. 102, D. C., Oct. 14.)

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department are ordered, to take effect Nov. 15, 1897: Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., is transferred from the Department of the East to Headquarters Department of the Missouri, as Judge Advocate of that Department. Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., is transferred from the Department of the Missouri to Headquarters Department of the East, as Judge Advocate of that Department. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

Commy. Sergt. Patrick Donnelly (appointed Oct. 14, 1897, from Sergeant Major, 10th Infantry), now at Fort Reno, O. T., will be sent to the new post on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C., for duty. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

The Commanding Officer, Fort Custer, Mont., will send Acting Hospital Steward Henry Hartung, Hospital Corps, to report to the Commanding Officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (S. O. 127, D. D., Oct. 6.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on Oct. 11, 1897, is granted Lieut. Col. Theo. Schwan, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A., Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 94, D. P., Oct. 7.)

Ord. Sergt. Rufus A. Mullis (appointed Oct. 14, 1897, from Sergeant, Battery A, 3d Artillery), now at Alcatraz Island, Cal., will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for assignment to duty at that post. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 15.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., on official business pertaining to the inspection and receipt of projectiles. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

So much of par. 5, S. O. 231, Oct. 2, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs Ord. Sergt. Michael O'Donnell to be sent to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is revoked. (H. Q. A., Oct. 18.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers are made: Ord. Sergt. John W. Anness, now at Fort Porter, N. Y., to Fort Wayne, Mich., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Richard Bergath. Sergt. Bergath, when thus relieved, to Fort Porter, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Oct. 18.)

Capt. Edgar A. Meurus, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Myer, Oct. 14.)

1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Yates, N. D., in time to arrive there by Oct. 18 for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 128, D. D., Oct. 11.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Oct. 19.)

Act. Hosp. Steward W. E. Waldrop will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., with a sick patient. (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 17.)

Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, A. A. G., having reported for duty, is announced as Adjutant General of the Department. (G. O. 16, D. D., Oct. 18.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect about Oct. 17, is granted Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M. U. S. A. (S. O. 130, D. D., Oct. 14.)

So much of par. 4, S. O. 152, July 1, 1897, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., is so amended as to direct that upon his relief from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Chicago, Ill., he awaits orders in that city for the convenience of the Government. (H. Q. A., Oct. 20.)

Leave for six months, from Nov. 1, 1897, is granted Capt. Peter R. Egan, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Oct. 20.)

Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg., now on temporary duty in New York City, will report in person to the Commanding Officer, Fort Hamilton, New York, for duty at that post when relieved from his present duties by Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Oct. 20.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is granted Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Post Chaplain I. Newton Rittner, U. S. A., is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

The extension of leave, on Surgeon's certificate, granted Maj. Wm. C. Shannon, is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank L. Dodds, Acting Judge Advocate, is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

Post Chaplain David H. Shields, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave for seven days granted Maj. James M. Bell, 1st Cav., is extended eight days. (S. O. 185, D. M., Oct. 11.)

## 2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav., is further extended six days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 20.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bean, 2d Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, 3d Cav. (S. O. 242, D. E., Oct. 19.)  
Leave for one month is granted Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav. (S. O. 188, D. M., Oct. 14.)

## 4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 22, is granted 2d Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (S. O. 127, D. D., Oct. 6.)  
The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav., is further extended six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Corp. R. H. McComyn, A, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant.

## 7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 7th Cav. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

## 8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., Fort Yates, N. D. (S. O. 130, D. D., Oct. 14.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

Leave for six months, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Department of the Colorado, is granted Maj. Charles S. Halsey, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., Oct. 18.)

2d Lieut. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav. (Fort Robinson, Neb.), will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for temporary duty at that post. (S. O. 96, D. P., Oct. 14.)

## 10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

Capt. Levi P. Hunt, 10th Cav., is relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., to take effect Feb. 8, and will then join his troop. (H. Q. A., Oct. 19.)

Leave of absence from Nov. 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1898, is granted 2d Lieut. William T. Johnston, 10th Cav. (H. Q. A., Oct. 19.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Corp. F. Dovan, G, 1st Art., is detailed Steward in post exchange. (Camp Alger, Ga., Oct. 12.)

Sergt. Daniel O'Keefe, Battery L, 1st Art., is detailed post school teacher. (Fort Barrancas, Oct. 15.)

Sergt. John Mehrtens, M, 1st Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (St. Francis Barracks, Oct. 13.)

1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City, to take effect Feb. 7, 1898, to relieve Capt. John Drum, 10th Inf., who will then join his company. Lieut. Slaker will report in person at the college on or about Jan. 20, 1898. (H. Q. A., Oct. 20.)

Addl. 2d Lieut. Bertham C. Gilbert, 1st Art., is relieved from further duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will join his proper station. (H. Q. A., Oct. 20.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art., is extended twenty days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

Lance Corp. R. E. Mitchell has been appointed Corporal, Battery I, 2d Art.

Leave for seven days with permission to apply for an extension of seven days is granted 1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Art. (Fort Warren, Oct. 18.)

1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., is detailed temporarily Ordnance Officer, Signal Officer and Range Officer. (Fort Warren, Oct. 18.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Oct. 12.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. S. S. Jordan, Adj. 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Oct. 15.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Art., is extended seven days. (S. O. 243, D. E., Oct. 20.)

2d Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., is appointed Post Adjutant. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 19.)

2d Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., is placed in charge of mounting the 10-inch guns. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 19.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 19.)

The following transfers in the 2d Artillery are made: 1st Lieut. H. C. Schumm, from Light Battery F to Battery D; 1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, from Battery D to Battery M, 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, from Light Battery F to Battery D. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL M. P. MILLER.

Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art., will repair to Washington, D. C., on official business pertaining to the National Guard of New York. (H. Q. A., Oct. 18.)

Competitive practice, between the light batteries of the 3d Art., will take place on Oct. 15 at Redwood City, Cal. Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d Art., is designated to take charge of the competition, and will be assisted by Lieut. Col. Edward B. Williston, 3d Art., and Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., Art. Insp. (S. O. 102, D. C., Oct. 14.)

2d Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art., is relieved from the duties assigned him in pars. 2 and 3, S. O. 79, c. s., D. C., and he will at once return to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, 1st Inf., is detailed as Q. M. and Commissary in his stead. (S. O. 102, D. C., Oct. 14.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art., will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for temporary duty in relation to the construction of plotting boards for the use of the artillery. (S. O. 101, D. C., Oct. 12.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Corp. G. P. Irwin, A, 4th Art., is detailed in charge of commissary storehouse. (Fort Washington, Oct. 13.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 15.)

Batteries M, G and I, 4th Artillery, will proceed to Ordway, Md., for small arms practice. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 16.)

Par. 1, S. O. 216, Sept. 15, 1897, War Department, granting leave to 2d Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art., from Oct. 1, 1897, is amended to take effect Oct. 12, 1897. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

1st Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort McHenry, Oct. 19.)

Capt. Frederick Fuger and 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art., are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Washington Barracks, D. C., vice Capt. William Ennis, and 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art., relieved. (S. O. 245, D. E., Oct. 22.)

During the temporary absence of 2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., 1st Lieut. F. S. Strong will perform duties of Recruiting Officer. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 18.)

## 5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., A. D. C., Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, in connection with the



department infantry competition. (S. O. 114, D. T., Oct. 8th.)

Sergt. Thos. E. Bouchier, H. 5th Art., is appointed Color Sergeant of regiment. (5th Art., Oct. 14.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th Art., is extended fourteen days. (S. O. 240, D. E., Oct. 15.)

Sergt. Thos. A. Gaskins, I. 5th Art., having re-enlisted, is continued in rank to date July 16, 1895. (5th Art., Oct. 16.)

Corp. P. Dougherty has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. C. Hastings appointed Corporal in Battery A, 5th Artillery.

Lance Corp. Geo. W. Miller, B. 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for eight days is granted 2d Lieut. George G. Gately, 5th Art. (S. O. 243, D. E., Oct. 20.)

To enable 1st Lieut. George Le R. Irwin, 5th Art., to comply with the provisions of par. 4, S. O. 228, c. s., W. D. A. G. O., he is relieved from the duty assigned him by par. 2, S. O. 95, c. s., D. C., and he will return at once to Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 100, D. C., Oct. 7.)

#### 1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

1st Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, 1st Inf., is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map ordered by the Secretary of War. He will proceed at once to Watsonville, Cal., to join the detachment now at that place. (S. O. 100, D. C., Oct. 7.)

#### 2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Harrison, Mont., and will proceed without delay to join his company at Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 127, D. D., Oct. 6.)

In Co. E, 2d Infantry, Pvt. William Flagler was on Oct. 16, appointed Corporal.

#### 5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

1st Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 5th Inf., is assigned for temporary duty with Co. E, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 19.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN. 2d Lieut. H. V. Evans, 6th Inf., is attached to Co. F for temporary duty. (Fort Thomas, Oct. 12.)

#### 9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Col. Powell, 9th Inf., in G. O. dated Oct. 14, 1897, says: "The attention of the Post Commander has been called to the fact that some of the men of this garrison are in the habit of loafing around the grog shops of the adjoining village, and of being seen with uniforms coats unbuttoned, presenting a very unsoldierly appearance. These practices must cease, or extra guard duty will have to be imposed in order to furnish patrols for the purpose of arresting men who indulge in them."

"While the utmost liberty, consistent with military duty, will be given the enlisted men of the garrison, they must understand that when on, or off, duty, in uniform, they are the representatives of a time-honored regiment and of the Government of the United States, and not the rowdy element of a town. The actions of a few men will sometimes cause an entire regiment to be gauged by them. The Post Commander trusts that this admonition will be sufficient to correct the evil."

"A copy of this order will be posted on the bulletin boards of each organization for at least one month after being read to them on parade, and the Sergeant in charge of recruits will have the order read to each man when he reports, and thereafter, at least once a week to his squad while under instruction."

A battalion composed of Cos. A, F, and H, 9th Infantry, under command of Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, 9th Inf., will assemble at 1 p. m., and proceed via the Water-ton road to the junction of the "Old Salt Point Road." A second battalion, composed of Cos. B, C, D, F, and G, under the command of Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., will assemble at 1:30 p. m., and proceed as directed for the other battalion. Special field orders will be issued for movements from this point. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 16.)

#### 10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

1st Sergt. Frank McCaffrey, Co. B, 10th Inf., is appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment, vice Donnelly appointed Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A.

Capt. John Drum, 10th Inf., will be relieved as professor of military science and tactics at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City, on Feb. 7, 1898, and will then join his company. (H. Q. A., Oct. 20.)

The following transfers are made in the 10th Infantry: 1st Lieut. Carl Koops, from Co. H to G; 1st Lieut. James Baylies, from Co. G to H. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 10th Inf. (then 2d Lieutenant, 19th Infantry), is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

#### 11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following appointment was on Oct. 13 made in Co. H, 11th Infantry: Artificer Michael F. Preston to be Corporal, vice Gant, discharged.

#### 12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Leave for twenty days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 94, D. P., Oct. 7.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of two months is granted 2d Lieut. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., to take effect upon the completion of the field work on the section of the progressive military map of the United States to which he has been assigned. (S. O. 96, D. P., Oct. 14.)

Sergt. Joseph Kanngiesser, Band, Co. G, 12th Inf., is appointed Principal Musician, vice Fritz, discharged. (12th Infantry, Oct. 15.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 28, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Fine W. Smith, 12th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

#### 13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for one month, to commence about Nov. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of two months. (S. O. 242, D. E., Oct. 19.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. William Newman, 13th Inf. (Fort Porter, Oct. 20.)

#### 15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Infantry: 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, from Co. G to C; 1st Lieut. William H. Bertsch, from Co. C to G. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Oct. 28, is granted 2d Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf., Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 84, D. C., Oct. 9.)

Owing to the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., 15th Inf., Judge Advocate of G. C. M. convened at Fort Bayard, N. M., 1st Lieut. John Cotter, 15th Inf., is relieved as member of said court and detailed as Judge Advocate thereof for the trial of the following named persons, only: Pvt. William Johnson, Troop D, 7th Cav.; Pvt. Harry Travis, Troop D, 7th Cav.; and Corp. Dave O'Donnell, Co. D, 15th Inf. (S. O. 84, D. C., Oct. 9.)

#### 16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

Leave for one month to take effect about Nov. 1, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and fifteen days, is granted Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf. (S. O. 155, D. C., Oct. 9.)

The leave granted Capt. William Lassiter, 16th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles Miller, 16th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

#### 17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 19.)

#### 19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 5, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

1st Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., will report at the Middle Georgia Agricultural College, Milledgeville, Ga., on or about Jan. 1, 1898, preparatory to his assumption of the duties of professor of military science and tactics at that institution under the requirements of par. 6, S. O. 222, Sept. 22, 1897. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Wayne, Mich., during the trial of 1st Sergt. James Duda, Co. C, 19th Inf., only in that case. (S. O. 187, D. M., Oct. 13.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

2d Lieut. J. Frazier, 19th Inf., detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., to take effect Feb. 8, 1898, to relieve Capt. Levi P. Hunt, 10th Cav., who will then proceed to join his troop. Lieut. Frazier will report in person at the Academy on or before Jan. 20, 1898. (H. Q. A., Oct. 19.)

#### 21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Leave of absence for seven days with permission to apply for an extension of one month and twenty-three days is granted Capt. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Oct. 14.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month. (S. O. 241, D. E., Oct. 18.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., extended 13 days, is further extended 10 days. (S. O. 244, D. E., Oct. 21.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Oct. 18.)

#### 23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHERE.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf. (S. O. 116, D. T., Oct. 14.)

Addl. 2d Lieut. Thomas T. Frissell, 23d Inf., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 3d Infantry, Co. C, Oct. 15, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Morford, dismissed. He will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Oct. 19.)

#### 24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

Leave for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Tayman, 24th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

2d Lieut. Harrison J. Price, 24th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, O., and will report in person for duty accordingly, and relieve Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Asst. Q. M. (H. Q. A., Oct. 19.)

#### 25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Ashburn, 25th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. G of that regiment, and will report at Fort Custer, Mont., for duty with Co. A, 25th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

The following transfers are made in the 25th Infantry: 1st Lieut. George P. Ahern, from Co. D to A; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil, from Co. A to D. (H. Q. A., Oct. 16.)

The following transfers are made in the 25th Infantry: 2d Lieut. H. L. Kinnison, from Co. B to I; 2d Lieut. W. B. Cochran, from Co. I to B. (H. Q. A., Oct. 21.)

#### TORPEDO INSTRUCTION.

The following-named officers are detailed at Willets Point, N. Y., under the provisions of par. 346 of the Regulations, for instruction in torpedo service during the term commencing Nov. 1, 1897, and will report for duty accordingly: 1st Lieuts. William H. Wilhelm, 14th Inf.; William O. Johnson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Harry J. Hirsch, 15th Inf.; Robert L. Hamilton, 22d Inf.; John S. Murdock, 25th Inf.; Arthur M. Edwards, 3d Inf.; Fred G. Stritzinger, Jr., 23d Inf.; Joseph S. Herron, 1st Cav.; Walter S. McBroom, 18th Inf.; Oscar J. Charles, 10th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following-named officers will report to Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by S. O. 187, Aug. 12, 1897, from the War Department, for examination for their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf.; Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. John B. Bennet, 7th Inf.; Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Inf.; John W. Heavey, 5th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 15.)

2d Lieut. Harry A. Smith, 1st Inf., will report in person to Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Oct. 15.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

So much of par. 13, S. O. 224, Sept. 24, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs the board of officers appointed therein to meet at the Headquarters Department of the Colorado, Denver, Colo., is amended so as to direct that the board meet at Fort Logan, Colo. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. James M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf.; Capt. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Omar Bundy, Q. M. 3d Inf., Commissary, will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 18, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Geo. Stone, Co. D, 3d Inf., for the position of Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 130, D. D., Oct. 14.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Commys. Sergt. Hugo Spanier, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Sergt. Chas. Sanders, Co. F, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Sergt. Charles Leonard, Co. E, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Sergt. John Burton, Co. E, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (H. Q. A., Oct. 20.)

#### INFANTRY AND CAVALRY COMPETITIONS.

Colorado, Texas and California Cavalry.—Concluded at Fort Wingate, N. M., Sept. 30, 1897:

	Carbine Firing, Days	Revolver Firing, Days	Total Days
1. Pvt. J. M. Lindsay, B, 7th Cav. ....	261	274	535
2. Corp. H. Bennett, B, 5th Cav. ....	275	259	534
3. Pvt. C. Schmidt, A, 1st Cav. ....	287	246	533
4. Trum't D. E. Marey, C, 4th Cav. ....	286	250	535
5. Farrier G. M. Horner, H, 7th Cav. ....	212	321	533
6. Sergt. C. A. Morris, K, 5th Cav. ....	247	284	531
7. Sergt. C. Abel, I, 1st Cav. ....	278	255	533
8. Sergt. V. Buckries, G, 7th Cav. ....	272	266	538
9. Sergt. M. O'Keefe, K, 2d Cav. ....	240	293	533
10. Pvt. M. Ford, B, 2d Cav. ....	274	261	535

Texas Infantry.—Concluded at Fort Clark, Tex., Oct. 14, 1897:

	Known Dist. Days	Unknown Dist. Days	Total Days
1. Pvt. Edward C. Hawley, E, 23d Inf. ....	318	214	532
2. Pvt. F. Zimmerman, F, 18th Inf. ....	310	221	531
3. Corp. Stephen H. Jones, B, 23d Inf. ....	334	197	531
4. Pvt. F. L. St. Claire, D, 23d Inf. ....	339	191	530
5. Pvt. Samuel E. Aucutt, D, 18th Inf. ....	323	198	521
6. Pvt. Earl M. Gephart, A, 23d Inf. ....	341	179	520
7. Corp. John Long, C, 23d Inf. ....	325	190	515
8. Sergt. Carl Ziegler, G, 23d Inf. ....	304	195	499
9. Pvt. B. C. Froman, A, 18th Inf. ....	310	173	478
10. Pvt. Isabli C. Revia, H, 18th Inf. ....	245	233	478

This completes the competitions for the year; the results are highly satisfactory and demonstrate that the magazine rifle, caliber .30, is not by any means inferior to its predecessor, the Springfield, caliber .45, as a target rifle.

The total scores of Department Teams for the year are as follows:

	Carb.	Rev'r.	To'l.
Cavalry.	Fir'g.	Fir'g.	To'l.
Depts. of Dakota, Platte and Columbia.	2822	2865	5687
Depts. of East and Missouri.	2413	2910	5323
Depts. of Colorado, Texas and California.	2612	2404	5100
Infantry.	Kn. Dist.	Sk'ch.	To'l.
Dept. of Colorado.	3431	2193	5624
Dept. of the East.	3418	2141	5559
Depts. of California and Columbia.	3409	2090	5499
Dept. of Dakota.	3239	2147	5386
Dept. of Texas.	3149	1900	5139
Dept. of the Platte.	2974	2009	4983
Dept. of the Missouri.	3184	1758	4942

#### FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

October 15, 1897.

Life at Fort Douglas has been very quiet during the past few weeks, and especially in a social way. But now that the officers that were absent on the Department rifle competition have returned it is expected that things will brighten up considerably.

With the coming of the cold weather and the opening of the game season, the ardent sportsmen of the post have found that the temptation to be up and away was too much for them and they succumbed. Capt. Crane is with one hunting party in the vicinity of Randolph and is having rather poor luck. Capt. Wygant has gone with his party of hunters to Idaho, and reports are that he is having a good time and getting plenty of game. Lieut. Gurney is with Capt. Crane and his party and they are expected to return to the post about Oct. 20. Capt. Wygant will not return until about the last of the month.

Yesterday the post was covered with a mantle of pure white snow, the first of the season, and it bespeaks the near approach of stern old winter. Work is going on in Red Butte Canyon to complete the improvements in the large reservoir before it gets so cold that work must be suspended. A large force of soldiers are kept at work every day on the construction, and it is hoped to get the work done before it freezes up and the snow comes. While the work is going on in the large reservoir the post is being supplied with water from the small one just at the edge of the post.

All the men that went to the Department rifle competition at Camp E. T. Jeffery have returned to the post and the regiment are well pleased with their showing. Pvt. Hawkins, of F Company, distinguished himself by winning third place on the team and carrying off the silver medal, while Corp. Tate, of A Company, won eighth place and a bronze medal.

Mrs. Capt. Augur gave a most enjoyable dinner party at their quarters a few evenings ago. The spacious apartments were beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion. The table in the dining room was resplendent with cut glass and silver. Large chandeliers and pretty piano lamps cast their soft rays over the whole and made a charming scene. In an adjoining room was stationed a mandolin club that rendered delightful music to further the enjoyment of the evening.

Col. and Mrs. Kent were also the hosts at a charming dinner party the other evening. The beautiful dining room of the hosts was made even more entrancing by the profusion of flowers, cut glass and silverware that graced the festal board. An orchestra rendered music during the dinner and added the soft strains of music to the scent of the flowers and the delicate aroma of the delicious repast that was spread before the guests. The dinner was given to Lieut. and Mrs. Tayman, Lieuts. Laws, Welch and Miller.

Miss Lucille Brett gave a very pleasant party to a number of her little friends at the post the other evening. Games were played and a general good time was had. Refreshments were served and the little ones enjoyed themselves immensely. Miss Alice Keene was also the hostess at a children's party. Miss Alice received her young guests at the home of her parents, and after an evening of fun and frolic the children had some dainty refreshments served by the little hostess and the party broke up. The band serenaded both parties, much to the delight of the happy children.

Mrs. Lieut. Nelson entertained at luncheon a few days ago. Her guests were some friends from Boise City, Idaho, who were in the city on a visit.

Lieut. Albert Laws has been granted a leave of absence and goes East in a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Tayman will also go for a visit to the East in the near future.

Maj. Girard has returned to the post after an absence of several days. The Major has been at Denver attending a convention of surgeons recently held there. Asst. Surg. Kirkpatrick has been granted a month's leave and left the post a few days ago to avail himself of the opportunity to visit his parents.



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The skeletons of a large number of American soldiers  
who fell in the battle of Chapultepec, in 1847, have just  
been unearthed at that place. President Diaz, who  
makes Chapultepec his summer residence, has given orders  
that the bones receive a decent burial.

John R. Thomas, in a letter to the New York "Tri-  
bune," concerning the proposed selection of ex-Secretary  
Herbert as counsel for the Government in the suit  
brought by the Cramps, says: "This would be a queer  
case, when the lawyer for the defendant was the cause  
of the delay, principally through his incapacity to fill so  
exalted an office as that of Secretary of the Navy, his  
antipathy to a Republican firm of shipbuilders in a pa-  
triotic city and State, and his narrow views of states-  
manship in handling so extensive a business as that of  
building up the new Navy, with 'cracker' views of a  
crossroads country lawyer from Alabama. By his ac-  
tion, or want of action, these contractors were hampered  
and delayed in their work to such an extent that before  
a fair and impartial tribunal there will be accorded them  
their substantial damages." What is the matter with  
Mr. Thomas!

According to Rankine a man can exert, when climbing  
a staircase or ladder, about 20,000,000 foot-pounds in a  
day of eight hours. An average military ration is the  
equivalent of about 4 pounds of meat, of which fully  
three-fourths are water and one-half of the remaining  
fourth only is carbon, so that half a pound of carbon  
burnt in the human furnace will do as much work as  
four times the quantity in the form of coal used in  
through the medium of an engine and boiler. For the  
present at least, therefore, the most economical form of

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the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but  
**GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.**

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**YALE MIXTURE.**

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The American Tobacco Co., Successor.

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St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine  
Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Ex-  
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brated Brand "Pickings."

stored energy which one can carry about with him is a  
good square meal.

Lieut. H. H. Sargent's new book, "The Campaign of  
Marengo," was published on the 17th of September in  
Chicago, by A. C. McClurg & Co., and on the same date  
in London, by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. A  
number of complimentary notices of the book have al-  
ready appeared. The Chicago "Tribune" speaks of the  
remarkably pure English style of Lieut. Sargent, and  
the Buffalo "Express" says that the excellence of Lieut.  
Sargent's work is due not only to the wonderfully lucid  
and concise style, but to the skill and discrimination  
with which he avoids unimportant things and concen-  
trates attention on decisive movements.

It appears that Lord Charles Beresford proposes to  
visit Canada before winter to ascertain what prepara-  
tions are required to forestall the United States on the  
great lakes in the event of a war. The deepening of  
the St. Lawrence canals, about which Sir W. Laurier  
made so much as a commercial necessity for Canada, is  
really an imperial scheme for passing gunboats into the  
lakes at the earliest moment on the outbreak of hostili-  
ties, and before an American force could destroy the  
locks of the canals in the Welland and between Kings-  
ton and Montreal. Just as the Intercolonial Railway  
was built for military purposes, so the deepening of the  
canals has the same motive for naval purposes. The  
sending of the old Yantic to the upper lakes is being  
worked for all it is worth to try and rouse an anti-Amer-  
ican spirit among the Canadian people, but there are no  
signs that it is succeeding. Not even a Canadian can  
transform that ancient craft into a Trojan horse, and  
when Lord Charlie Beresford sees her he will laugh a  
horse laugh.

In the "North American Review" Mr. Charles H.  
Cramp expresses the opinion that Japan is "the coming  
sea power." Mr. Cramp tells us that her shipbuilding  
programme actually in process of execution is calculated  
to produce by the year 1903 an effective force of 67 sea-  
going ships, 12 torpedo catchers and 75 torpedo boats,  
with an aggregate displacement of more than 200,000  
tons. Not only is Japan now building more ships than  
any other power except England, but, according to Mr.  
Cramp, she is building better ships in English shipyards  
than England herself is constructing for her own navy.  
Mr. Cramp does not believe that the extraordinary in-  
crease of Japan's naval resources is aimed at the United  
States. He thinks it probable that she meditates a re-  
newal of her efforts to establish a footing on the Asiatic  
mainland, and that, possibly, she may contemplate the  
eventual acquisition of the Philippine Islands. Appar-  
ently she is determined to become so unmistakably the  
preponderant naval power in the far East that Euro-  
pean nations will not again deem it prudent to inter-  
pose and rob her of the fruits of victory.

# IVORY

Are your cut glass  
and china dull  
looking? Were they  
washed with common  
rosin soap? Rosin  
is sticky.  
Ivory Soap washes  
clean.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINT.

# SOAP

An interesting paper on "Physical Measurements" was read before the "Contemporary Club," of Davenport, Ia., in February last, by Lieut. Col. Wm. R. King, C. E., U. S. A., and has since made its appearance in pamphlet form. Col. King shows the importance of measurements in all branches of physical science and gives some striking illustrations of the accuracy to which the art of measurement has attained. Long distances can be measured to the one-millionth part, time recorded to the ten-thousandth part of a second. Base lines four miles long and 320 miles apart have been found to agree with 1.2 inches. Our entire seacoast, with all of its bays and indentations, has been surveyed, though not in all cases with as great accuracy. "One method of measuring base lines is to set a line of stout posts in the ground at intervals equal to the length of the measuring rod. The tops of these posts are sawed off exactly level and the rods are laid upon them exactly in a straight line, each rod being carefully brought in contact with the preceding one before the latter is removed. Allowance must be made for expansion of the rods during the measurement, and in some cases the rods are surrounded by melting ice, in order to keep them at a uniform temperature. After repeating the measurements a great many times, an average of the results is taken; and so carefully is the work done that in a base line five or six miles long the error will not exceed an inch or two. Surveys may be carried hundreds of miles by means of triangulation, from one base-line to another, and thus furnish the means of checking the result." This is an illustration of the numerous examples given in this paper of the application of the science of measurements to the practical business of life. The origin of some of the familiar terms used in measurements is given by Col. King. The mile was originally 1,000 paces, hence the name from the French mille. The league takes its name from the fact that piles of stones were erected to mark distances along the roads. Twelve inches was originally the length of the King's foot, etc.

Arrangements have been made to build a railroad in Alaska eight miles long, connecting Dyea at tidewater with the mouth of Dyea Canyon. Transportation through this canyon and across the pass to Crater Lake will be effected by a system of aerial tramways, having a capacity of 120 tons, the outfit for 200 miners. The first one will be four miles in length, reaching from the canyon to Sheep Camp, with a rise of 1,000 feet. The second tramway will extend from Sheep Camp to Summit, three and a half miles, with a rise of 2,500 feet, and thence to Crater Lake, with a fall of 500 feet. Iron supports will be put in every hundred feet. It is found, however, that the right of way for such a road must be obtained from Congress. In a report from St. Michael, Sept. 16, Capt. Francis Tuttle, of the Revenue Cutter Bear, said: "At present there are in port seven sea-going vessels and six river steamers. One steamer and one barge are in process of construction on the beach. About three hundred people are encamped, awaiting the completion of these vessels. Seven vessels are yet expected to arrive with many passengers. There is no possible chance for these people to reach the Upper Yukon this season, and they must either winter here or at some point inside the mouth of the Yukon." Capt. Tuttle reports that it is impossible to enforce the revenue laws for want of sufficient force, though a Quartermaster from the Bear was sworn in as temporary inspector. The laws regarding the inspection of steam vessels are entirely disregarded. No inspectors of hulls or boilers have ever visited St. Michael. At least sixteen such vessels are now running in this part of Alaska, and are the only means of carrying provisions into the interior. If I should seize them starvation would ensue to those depending on them for supplies. At the same time, hundreds of people are traveling on these vessels who are without the safeguards to life that the law says they shall have."



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## FARRAGUT DAY IN HARTFORD.

On the 19th of October, Farragut Day, Capt. Goodrich, a son of Connecticut, an able and accomplished officer of the Navy, speaking in behalf of Commo. Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy, presented to the city of Hartford the figure-head, or "billet-head" of the famous warship Hartford. His Honor, Mayor Preston, authorized by a grateful city, accepted the gift, and Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Senator from Connecticut, and a gallant soldier of the Civil War, made an able address in which he sketched the history of the vessel and of Adml. Farragut. The Hartford was launched Nov. 22, 1858, and commanded successively by Capts. Charles Lowndes, H. H. Bell, James S. Palmer, Percival Drayton, Comdrs. R. W. Shufeldt, Geo. E. Belknap, Capts. E. R. Colhoun, J. C. P. De Kraft, Stephen B. Luce, W. K. Mayo, Charles C. Carpenter, Geo. H. Perkins, Edward P. Lull and James H. Gillis. She was at various times the flagship of Commos. C. K. Stribling, D. G. Farragut, Rear Admls. Thornton A. Jenkins, J. R. Mullany and Edward T. Nichols. She took part in the attack on New Orleans, April, 1862, passed the Vicksburg batteries June 28, 1862; those of Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, and those of Grand Gulf, March 10, 1863, participating with Farragut in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

When the Hartford was laid up for repairs after her return from New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1863, it was found that she had been hit 240 times.

These particulars we gather from the address of Senator Hawley, who says: "That from her launching to her temporary retirement she was eight times and always the flagship of her squadron. Commo. Hichborn, who earnestly urged her preservation and reconstruction, worked at her laying down in 1858, as an apprentice, and directs her rebuilding, says that she was always a favorite, because she was unrivaled when built and was probably the finest of her class ever constructed. Adml. Farragut doubtless knew it and sentiment combined with fitness to keep her always a flagship. The Hon. Isaac Toucey was Secretary of the Navy when she was built and possibly gave her the name. Secretary Welles was certainly her friend. She was never defeated, nor was the Admiral."

In his very complete biography of Adml. Farragut, Senator Hawley tells the story of his commanding in 1862 a prize crew sent from the Essex, Jr., to take charge of a British vessel, the Barclay, under her convoy. "It was an affair of great importance to Farragut, for though a boy of but 12, affectionately named by the Jackies 'Little Luff,' he was appointed to command the party of seamen detailed to manage the Barclay during the long passage. The captain of the whaler Barclay was intensely disgusted and furious and attempted to

overawe the boy into surrendering his authority. After many angry words 'Little Luff' told his men to fill away for the Essex Junior. They all obeyed. Appeal was made to the commander of that vessel and the Barclay captain pretended that he only tried to frighten Farragut, whereupon 'Little Luff' requested the commander to ask him how he succeeded."

Telling the story of the part taken by Farragut in the Essex when she was captured after a fight in which she lost sixty per cent. of her crew of 255 men, killed, wounded and missing, the orator said: "No ship was ever more desperately fought save when a Dutch captain closed a similar defense by blowing up his ship with all on board. Farragut lacked three months of being thirteen years old when he passed through the longest and most frightful battle of his life. A boat-swain's mate was killed near him and fearfully mutilated—the first man he had ever seen killed. It staggered and sickened him, 'but,' said he, 'they soon began to fall all around me so fast that it all happened like a dream and produced no effect upon my nerves. I neither thought of nor noticed anything but the working of the guns.' He saw a shot coming toward a man at the wheel and instinctively jumped to pull him away. The shot took off the man's leg and the skirt of Farragut's coat. Going down the ladder to bring primers, the captain of the nearest gun was struck full in the face by an eighteen-pound shot. They tumbled down the hatch together. He fell on his head and received the blow of the falling man on his hips. Stunned for a moment he soon rose and rushed on deck and his journal says: 'The captain, seeing me covered with blood, asked if I were wounded, to which I replied: 'I believe not, sir.' Then said he: 'Where are the primers?'"

The story of Farragut's career during the Civil War is told at too great length for us to copy, interesting as it is, when told by Gen. Hawley, who combines the skill of the writer and that of the orator.

## NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

We have noted with considerable disapprobation the course pursued by the Administration in filling the vacancy on the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, caused by the resignation of Capt. O. M. Carter, of the Engineer Corps. It is unnecessary to say, of course, that the appointment of Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., has been well received in both military and engineering circles. But what we protest against is the action of the authorities in tendering the position to engineer officers and upon their acceptance directing them to return to their stations on some trivial excuse. The result of the course pursued will be to cause Congress to question the report of the Commission should it be favorable to the canal route adopted by the Maritime Canal Company, notwithstanding the integrity and engineering ability possessed by Rear Adml. J. G. Walker, the president of the Commission, and Col. Hains. Already whisperings are heard of interference by the canal advocates in the Administration's choice of members of the Commission, and in some quarters it is charged that the frequent change in the Army member was due to representations made by those interested in the construction of the canal.

This charge would seem to be borne out when the number of officers considered in connection with the appointment on the Commission is recalled. Capt. Carter resigned because he found it necessary to devote himself to the inquiry being conducted in the charges recently filed against him. His resignation was accepted as soon as received and after consultation with the President and the Chief of Engineers, Secretary Alger telegraphed to Maj. S. S. Leach, C. E., and asked him if he would serve on the Commission. The correspondence with Maj. Leach, however, did not result in his acceptance of the appointment, and Maj. C. F. Powell, C. E., was tendered the appointment, and upon his acceptance, he was directed to come to Washington to confer with the Secretary of War. Evidently Maj. Powell was objectionable to the canal advocates, for we understand they represented to the Administration that the country traversed by the canal route was extremely hilly, and that Maj. Powell would be physically unable to perform the work required of him, notwithstanding the fact that that officer has done a great deal of engineering work which necessitated considerable tramping. In any event, Maj. Powell was directed to return to his station, and then Maj. William T. Russell was considered in connection with the place. Maj. Russell was finally passed over and the Department then ordered Maj. W. R. Livermore to duty as the representative of the Army on the Commission. The President signed his commission and Maj. Livermore was directed to report to Rear Adml. Walker in New York City.

In the meantime, the Administration awoke to the fact that a retired Army officer was eligible to the appointment. Accordingly, Brig. Gen. W. P. Craighill, retired, was asked by telegraph to accept the appointment on the Commission. Gen. Craighill coupled his acceptance with such conditions that the Department was forced to inform him that his services would not be needed. The Administration then proceeded to dispose of Maj. Livermore. On the ground that an officer of higher rank should be appointed to add dignity to the Commission, Maj. Livermore's appointment was revoked, and Col. Hains was ordered to fill the vacancy. It is to be hoped that Col. Hains will be satisfactory to the Administration—that is, the canal advocates, although we know full well that that officer will not allow anything or anybody to swerve him from his duty as he sees it.

By order of the President, Secretary Alger on Wednesday issued an order establishing a military reservation

in that portion of Alaska lying within a radius of fifty miles of St. Michael. The action is the result of representations made to the Secretary by Lieut. Col. G. M. Randall, 8th Inf., who, with twenty-five infantrymen from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., left Seattle last month to establish a military post at St. Michael. The main purpose of the order is to give the officers in command of that post the necessary legal authority to protect property and to preserve order in that section of Alaska, it having been reported that the peace and good order of the vicinity are in great danger from the large number of desperate characters who have arrived at the mouth of the Yukon on their way to the Alaskan gold fields. The Department is now conducting an examination of the geography of the country around the mouth of the Yukon, to enable it to have data at hand from which to definitely prescribe the boundaries of the proposed reservation. The laws of Alaska, now existing, will still obtain over the lands included in the reservation, but the Army officer in command at St. Michael will have extended powers in the matter of ejecting objectionable characters. Secretary Alger has also authorized Lieut. Col. Randall not only to feed the miners who may be in actual need, but also to ship them out of the country when they have not the means to pay their own way.

The Adjutant General of the Army on Tuesday, Oct. 19, received a telegram from Capt. P. H. Ray, 8th Inf., who was recently sent to Alaska to select the site for an Army post on American territory near Dawson City. The telegram was dated Yukon River, Sept. 6, and stated that the steamer Hamilton, on which the trip was being made up the Yukon, had been stopped at Fort Yukon by low water, and that no more supplies could get to the Klondike by that route this year. Capt. Ray further stated that he would proceed to Circle City in a whaleboat.

An Army officer at Fort Monroe, in a letter just received, says: "Fate seems to be against allowing Army and Navy people the pleasure of witnessing a friendly football contest every year between the respective Academies, so why not agitate the subject of providing a convenient substitute to whet the appetites of the faithful and enthusiastic. Fort Monroe has a fine springy field on its parade ground, is easy of access, and the Navy wanders down here every fall. There are always in the squadron a lot of ensigns and cadets spilling for a game and so why not have a yearly game to be played at Monroe with graduates as contestants. The fact that a team was assembled last year who had not collected before the morning of the game, and tied the Navy, 4-4, shows that a week's leave of absence would suffice for assembly and practice here together, and the Department of the East can furnish the team against the North Atlantic squadron. The only difficulty may arise in defraying the expenses of the team to and from Fort Monroe, but certainly the Army is anxious enough to see and have the contest to subscribe small sums from different posts! Some more managerial brother might suggest having the practice at Governors Island and the game on a paying New York gridiron. Anything to have a good exciting yearly event, however. The subject seems worthy of attention; let's hear from the enthusiasts and start the arrangements. You may put me down for one dollar toward purchasing a handsome gold cup to be played for; three successive victories to give permanent possession."

Here is a challenge for the Navy, and they are not the men we take them for if they do not respond. There will be no difficulty about getting a challenge cup if the other preliminaries can be arranged. We shall be glad to contribute toward it and should like to hear from others.

A news dispatch states the speech delivered at Guilford Oct. 13 by Mr. W. S. J. Brodick, Under Secretary of State for War, foreshadowing some of the governmental policy in Parliament, in which he said that the Government would ask in 1898 for an increase of the Army by 30 per cent., is being widely commented upon. He complained of the costly inefficiency of the Army, and said that when it was necessary to send an extra battery or an additional battalion abroad, nearly three weeks were spent in finding the men. The "Westminster Gazette" says that the money for the proposed increase will be granted when it is proved that the country is getting the value of its present expenditures. The "Evening News" takes a similar view of the subject. The "St. James's Gazette," however, is in favor of the proposal. There is likely to be a fine surplus in the budget, the paper says, and nothing would be more popular than to make the question of Army reform the chief business of Parliament for the next session. The "Globe" declares that the whole military machinery is out of gear, because the force at home is 22,000 less than the force abroad. "Were an emergency to suddenly arise," it says, "Great Britain would be almost as ill prepared to meet it as she was when the Crimean war began." The "Chronicle" says it understands that the Government will ask for an extra credit of £1,500,000 during the coming year in behalf of the Army, which will be increased by the addition of 11,000 men.

The representatives of the two societies of the Revolution met at Cincinnati Oct. 12 and adopted the plan of union prepared by a conference committee, with some amendments. The name agreed on is the Society of the American Revolution. Membership is to be limited strictly to lineal descendants of the soldiers of the American Revolution. The constitution adopted and the plan of union are to be submitted to the several State societies of both organizations for approval.



## ILLUSTRATIONS OF NAVAL WAR RECORDS.

The criticism on the illustrations in the volumes of Naval War Records, made by our correspondent, Judge Wait, of Chicago, formerly of the Navy, has brought the following letter and reply:

Navy Department,  
Library and Naval War Records,  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1897.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Horatio L. Wait, of Chicago, formerly a Paymaster in the Navy, making some criticisms upon the illustrations in the Naval War Records, upon which you desire a report.

2. The volumes to which references were made were published under the superintendency of my predecessor and the illustrations contained in them came under his supervision.

3. The Department has never kept on file any photographs of the vessels engaged in the rebellion as a source of supply from which this office could obtain them for reproduction. Such as we have are the gifts or loans of patriotic private individuals from all parts of the country, and it is obvious that after a lapse of over thirty years photographs become faded and drawings discolored, the photographic process not having been as fully perfected then as it is at the present time. Some of the illustrations we have been obliged to make up from the plans and specifications which are on file in the Department.

The photo-lithographic process is used and the prints made under the direction of the Government Printing Office, upon as fine a quality of paper as can be obtained. Any other process would enhance enormously the cost of these volumes. Many of these photographs, for which search is made constantly, are such as do not lend themselves readily to artistic reproduction, owing to the conditions under which they were made. Such photographs when used are reproduced in sepia or gouache and these reproductions photographed. The assertion that the illustrations are inaccurate is, I think, unwarranted. A large portion of them are simply reproductions of photographs and must therefore be accurate.

4. As to the specific criticisms, this office recognizes only the justice of that with reference to the "Macedonian." This illustration was made from a faded photograph and has therefore a practical accuracy. The error to which reference is made doubtless occurred in New York when the photograph was retouched in order that it might be possible to reproduce it. This office has not neglected in the past to produce as accurate and artistic reproductions of the vessels in the service as possible. Whenever photographs which are suitable can be obtained they are used and when unobtainable, reproductions are made from drawings or other sources. For example, the illustration of the Shenandoah, to which reference is made, was reproduced from a painting made for Capt. Waddell, C. S. N., her commander, now in possession of the State of Maryland, and is an accurate copy of the painting, and any criticism of it is a criticism which has no relation to this office.

5. Among many favorable criticisms and a general interest in the work and its illustrations, this is the only unfavorable criticism which has come to my knowledge, and in my opinion is not justifiable under the circumstances. Very respectfully,

E. K. RAWSON,  
Superintendent Naval War Records.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department,  
Chicago, Oct. 15, 1897.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Sir: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of Sept. 23, 1897, enclosing to letter of E. K. Rawson, Superintendent of Naval War Records, to you of Sept. 22, 1897, which enclosure I respectfully return to you herewith and thank you for your courtesy in sending it.

The assumption of Mr. Rawson that the pictures mentioned are of a suitable character for these records seems to be a very serious matter, as it implies a continuance of such clumsy and inartistic work as will inevitably make these illustrations the laughing stock of the British and other foreigners who are sure to see and study these records and who take great pride in having similar work done in an accurate and artistic way, even when done by inexpensive processes.

To make my meaning plain, compare the drawing—and particularly the treatment of the water—in the picture of the Cumberland, on page 86, Volume 4; and then in the clumsy, dumpy pictures of the Constitution, page 298, Volume 4; Merrimack, page 274, Volume 4; Wachusett, page 593, Volume 2, and many others.

In this matter I would appeal from the judgment of Mr. Rawson, to that of Capt. C. D. Sigbee or any of the many other officers who have artistic taste and skill, for it seems, to one who has the best interests of the service at heart, to be a matter of too much importance to be ignored. Respectfully your obedient servant,

HORATIO L. WAIT,  
(Late of the U. S. Navy.)

## ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 49, Oct. 20, 1897, Ft. Ethan Allen.

In relinquishing command of this post on the 21st inst., the undersigned desires to express to the officers and enlisted men his appreciation of their zealous attention to duty and their high order of discipline and efficiency in drill. In his future fields of duty he will not fail to have a most pleasant memory, both official and personal, of his service at this post.

GUY V. HENRY, Col. 10th Cav.

T. R. RIVERS,  
1st Lieut. and Adj. 3d Cav., Adj.

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Washington Barracks, Oct. 25. Detail: Maj. Lewis Smith, Capt. William Ennis, Constantine Chase, 4th Art.; George D. DeShon, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 4th Art.; J. A. (S. O. 244, D. E., Oct. 21.)

## COURT OF INQUIRY.

On the request of Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., a court of inquiry to consist of Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav.; Capt. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf.; Recorder, is ordered to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Thursday, Oct. 21, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon all the facts and circumstances connected with the alleged ill treatment of Pvt. Charles Hammond, Co. G, 21st Inf., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Oct. 9, 1897, by Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf. The court will express an opinion on the merits of the case. (S. O. 190, D. M., Oct. 19.)

The method of handling the 12-inch ammunition in the turrets of the Texas gives much trouble and in fact her guns could only be loaded in two positions, causing delay in serving them. Steps are being taken to remedy the defects.

## STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(Officers are requested to send items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. En route to Port Townsend, Wash.

BOUTWELL, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, 2 guns. Savannah, Ga.

CALUMET, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. On anchorage duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. Harbor duty, New York City.

CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. En route to Pensacola, Fla.

COLFAX, Capt. W. D. Roath, 3 guns. Charleston, S. C.

CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring in charge, 3 guns. Temporarily at San Francisco, Cal.

DALLAS, Capt. James R. Rogers, 4 guns. Boston, Mass.

DEXTER, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns. Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. At Key West, Fla., temporarily.

GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Galveston, Texas.

GRANT, Capt. F. M. Munger, 4 guns. Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis. "GOLDEN GATE," 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.

GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty, Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Philadelphia, Pa.

HAMLIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Harbor duty, New York City.

McLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.

MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty New York Harbor.

MORRILL, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Wilmington, N. C.

PERRY, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. Astoria, Ore.

RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. San Francisco, Cal.

SEWARD, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding. Temporarily at Pensacola, Fla.

SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.

SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BANQUET TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

The officers of the U. S. war vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, now at Boston, among other entertainments, were given a banquet by Governor Wolcott, at the Algonquin Club on the evening of Oct. 19. The tables were elaborately bedecked with roses and carnations, and there were a number of informal speeches during which the old Constitution, which has celebrated her one hundredth birthday (Oct. 21) was not forgotten. Among those present besides Governor Wolcott, host of the evening, were Hon. Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston; U. S. Senators Hoar and Lodge, Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, and Hon. Nathaniel P. Ryder, member of the executive council and chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for "Constitution Day." The Governor was attended by Adj. Gen. Dalton and Brig. Gens. R. A. Blood, F. H. Appleton, Rockwood Hoar, Curtis Guild, Jr., and James L. Carter, all of the staff. Capt. J. W. Weeks, of the Naval Brigade, and Col. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., commandant at Fort Warren, were also present.

The Navy officers present were Rear Adml. Montgomery Sicard, Commo. H. L. Howison, Capt. Silas Casey, Capt. W. T. Sampson, Capt. J. W. Philip, Capt. H. F. Pickens, Capt. F. J. Higginson, Capt. W. C. Wise, Capt. F. A. Cook, Comdr. H. W. Lyon, Chief Engr. G. J. Burnap, Pay Insp. A. Burtis, Med. Insp. M. C. Drennan, Comdr. Clifford H. West, Comdr. J. G. Eaton, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles, Lieut. Comdr. D. DeLahanty, Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, Lieut. Comdr. S. Schroeder, Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, Capt. Richard Wallach, Lieut. Charles H. Harlow, Ensign E. L. Bennett.

Secretary Alger expects to complete his annual report by Tuesday next. It will contain recommendations as to an increase of the Army, etc., which the "Army and Navy Journal" has already outlined.

Reports have been received from Lieut. Col. G. M. Randall in Alaska which indicate that great suffering is to be expected in that Territory. Unofficial advices are to the effect that the reports of suffering are exaggerated.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion held Oct. 20, in Philadelphia, Pa., was an interesting occasion. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Commander-in-Chief, Rear Adml. Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N.; Senior Vice-Commander, Brig. Gen. Seldon Connor; Junior Vice-Commander, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; Recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson; Registrar, Bvt. Maj. William P. Huxford, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Col. Cornelius Cadle; Chaplain, the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D.; Council-in-Chief, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Marshall Browne, Col. Arnold A. Rand, Bvt. Maj. George W. Chandler, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Davis, Col. Nelson Cole, James Snyder Mackie was elected Comrade-at-Large.

Pvt. James V. Heidt, Co. H, 13th Inf., who recently failed to pass the examination for a commission before a board of officers at Fort Leavenworth, is to be given another examination in United States history, the only branch in which he was deficient. Pvt. Heidt passed the examination before the Leavenworth board a year ago and was the only enlisted man who was entitled to a commission left on the list when the year of his candidacy expired. In view of his excellent record and character and the good percentages he attained in his last examination, except in United States history, in which study he passed very creditably, the Department is to grant him the unusual privilege of a second examination. His companions in arms will congratulate him on this act of deserved consideration. It has been charged that the sons of Army officers are particularly favored in the examinations of enlisted men and non-commissioned officers for commissions. This charge has never been sustained, and in this connection, it is pertinent to remark that in the recent examinations before the board at Fort Leavenworth, two enlisted men, the sons of officers in the service, failed.

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 15.—Pay Clerk H. S. Woodhull, appointment revoked.

Lieut. F. W. Kellogg, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. R. E. Coontz, detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, detached from the Patterson, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Commo. R. R. Wallace, detached from the command of the Naval Station, Newport, Nov. 1, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Commo. A. Kautz, detached as president of the retiring board, Washington Yard, Oct. 30, and ordered to command Naval Station, Newport, Nov. 1.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, detached from the New York Yard, ordered home and granted three months' sick leave.

Gunner S. Cross, detached from the Norfolk Yard, Nov. 1, and ordered to Washington Yard.

Gunner James Shannon, ordered to the Norfolk Yard, Nov. 1.

Ensign W. S. Crosley, ordered to the Naval Academy, Oct. 18.—Chaplain W. E. Edmonson, detached from the Philadelphia, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

OCT. 18.—Ensign R. H. Osborn will report as watch and division officer on the Montgomery.

Acting Boatswain P. Mullen, detached from the New York Yard and ordered to the New York.

Boatswain W. Anderson, detached from the New York and ordered to New York Yard.

Ensign F. A. Traut, detached from the Yorktown, and ordered home and granted two months' leave.

OCT. 19.—Ensign H. H. Caldwell, detached from the Michigan on completion of work and ordered to Washington on temporary duty.

Boatswain P. H. Burns, detached from the San Francisco, ordered home and granted leave for two months, with authority to delay one month.

OCT. 20.—Comdr. R. Clover, ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence, Nov. 1, to be chief of office, Nov. 15.

OCT. 21.—Commo. George Dewey, detached as president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Nov. 30, and to command the Asiatic Station, per steamer of Dec. 7.

Rear Adml. F. V. McNair, detached from command of Asiatic Station on relief, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Ensign C. T. Jewell detached from the Michigan and to the Branch Hydrographic Office, at Cleveland, O., temporarily, Oct. 23.

Acting Gunner T. J. Shuttleworth, transferred from the Indiana to the Richmond.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 21.—1st Lieut. Charles G. Long, U. S. M. C., granted seven days' leave of absence from Oct. 19.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron that have been at Boston this week were ordered to sail from that port on Oct. 23 for New York, where they are expected to remain about ten days for minor repairs and to take on stores and coal. From New York the vessels are to proceed to Hampton Roads.

The one hundredth anniversary of the launching of the U. S. frigate Constitution was becomingly celebrated at Boston on Thursday, Oct. 21, 1897. In the parade in honor of the event were the marines and buncjackets from the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in port, under Adml. Sicard, viz., the Massachusetts, New York, Texas, Iowa and Brooklyn, and the contingent never made a finer appearance. In line with them were the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, the Kearsarge Naval Veteran Association and survivors of the 8th Massachusetts Volunteers. At the Charlestown Navy Yard, Governor Wolcott, with his staff and invited guests, boarded the famous old frigate, where a public reception was held. Governor Wolcott delivered the opening address. The historic address of the day was delivered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who dwelt upon the exploits of the Constitution in the War of 1812, her victories over the Guerriere and the Java and her capture of the Cyane and Levant. He also referred to her checking the attacks of the French at the close of the previous century, and the part she took in the war with the Barbary States, when, under Preble, she bombarded Tripoli and imposed submission on that nest of pirates.

The cruiser Yantic which has just been refitted at Boston for the use of the naval militia of the State of Michigan, was reported at Halifax on Tuesday, en route to Detroit, via the St. Lawrence River and the canals. It is believed that it will be necessary to remove the false work around the ship's hull in order to get her through the locks. If this be removed it can easily be replaced when the vessel reaches her destination. So far as known the Canadian authorities have not protested to the proposed use of the old warship on the lakes.

The excavation work on the new basin at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., for the laying up of vessels, is progressing rapidly and it is expected will admit of use before the coming winter.

The U. S. practice ship Monongahela has been ordered to Norfolk, Va., for repairs. She sailed from the Academy Oct. 15, in charge of Lieut. Hugo Osterhous, U. S. N. The steamer Standish, under Boatswain Sinclair, accompanied the Monongahela.

According to advices from Baltimore Oct. 8 the lake submarine wrecking boat Argonaut is a success. With six persons aboard she went to the bottom of the Columbia iron works dry dock and with a clear five feet of water above her she remained there two hours. From the exhaust for the gas engine used in the boat a rubber hose led to the surface, and through another hose persons in a rowboat conversed with those inside the submarine vessel. The electric lights generated by the gas engine gave plenty of light and the quantity of compressed air, it is said, would have been sufficient for the number in the boat to have subsided until the morning. Half an hour before the boat ascended to the surface the air inside was fresh and pure. Cigars were smoked after a luncheon had been served. No attempt was made to send a diver from the boat. When the heavy keel was dropped from the vessel she shot to the surface.

The Japanese Government has placed an order in France for the construction of an armored cruiser of 9,400 tons. It is said that other orders will follow.

In reference to statements which have recently appeared concerning the docking of the U. S. S. Indiana at Halifax, Mr. D. McPherson, manager of the Halifax Company, says: "The Halifax graving dock was excavated out of the solid rock. The bottom was leveled



with concrete. The keel blocks are of the best white oak, 20 inches wide, and rest on granite blocks bedded in concrete and are 5 feet from center to center. The bottom of the dock is floored over with 5-inch pitch pine plank, laid on pitch pine stringers, which are bedded in concrete. H. M. S. Blake, 9,000 tons, docked here five times, and sat on fifty-two of these blocks, which would give each block a weight to bear of 173 tons, and she neither damaged her plates or the blocks. In the case of the Indiana we placed an extra block between each of the permanent ones, which left a space of 10 inches between the blocks. We did this because the Indiana's frames were so far apart, not that we had any fear of her crushing the permanent blocks if left in the usual way. The keel blocks did not settle; neither were any of the Indiana's plates indented  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, as stated in some newspapers, or even  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch. I will guarantee to dock any ship, large or small, with or without bilge keels, that is strong enough to bear her own weight, without any damage or even a scratch of paint." The Halifax dock is 600 feet long and 102 feet wide at coping, and there is 29 feet of water on the sill.

The following is the degree of completion of vessels of the U. S. Navy under construction, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for Oct. 1, 1897: Battleships—Kearsarge, 45 per cent.; Kentucky, 44 per cent.; Illinois, 24 per cent.; Alabama, 25 per cent.; Wisconsin, 19 per cent. Gunboats—Princeton, 91 per cent. Torpedo Boats—Rodgers, 96 per cent.; Winslow, 90 per cent.; Rowan, 83 per cent.; Dahlgren, 8 per cent.; T. A. M. Craven, 8 per cent.; Farragut, 11 per cent.; Davis, 58 per cent.; Fox, 46 per cent.; Morris, 0 per cent.; Talbot, 48 per cent.; Gwin, 48 per cent.; Mackenzie, 60 per cent.; McKee, 20 per cent.; Stringham, 0 per cent.; Goldsborough, 0 per cent.; Bailey, 0 per cent. Submarine Torpedo Boat—Plunger, 61 per cent.

In his request for a more detailed statement of the items of expenditure of the contingent fund for the Naval Academy, to which we referred last week, Act. Comptroller Bowers said: "While the law in question undoubtedly gives the superintendent of the Academy discretion in the expenditure of the \$1,000, its language ought not to be construed so as to direct the Secretary of the Navy of all control over the matter. The general and permanent statute law places the Secretary of the Navy at the head of his department and gives into his hands control of all matters pertaining to the Navy, which, of course, includes control over the acts of his subordinates. It would be contrary to public policy to remove a subordinate from such supervision; it would be placing him above his superior to this extent and responsibility to no one. In the case under consideration, I think the superintendent has discretion in the use of the \$1,000, but that discretion must be exercised under such general discretion as the Secretary of the Navy may see fit to give. The superintendent cannot be permitted to disregard the general regulations and instructions issued by the Department in accounting for his expenditures."

The Acting Controller adds that there is no reason that the Secretary should approve every voucher, but he may request the vouchers to be submitted to him for examination.

Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hiebhorn has recommended to Secretary Long that the old wooden bark Marion be condemned. The Marion is now attached to the Pacific squadron in command of Comdr. G. M. Book. On her return to San Francisco recently, on being surveyed and the Board of Inspection and Survey reported that more than \$80,000 will be required to place the ship in condition for service. The law prohibits the repairing of a vessel when the repairs will cost more than 10 per cent. of her original cost. It is not proposed, however, to place her entirely out of the service, but she will probably be turned over to a naval militia organization on the Pacific coast.

The new gunboat Newport was on Oct. 18 presented with a handsome silver service by the citizens of Newport, R. I., at that port. The guests, about 500 in number, included Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, prominent Army and Navy officials and members of the city government. Mayor Boyce made the presentation speech and Comdr. B. F. Tilley, commanding the Newport, responded in accepting the gift.

Lieut. G. M. Stoney, U. S. N., recently went to the Pacific coast for the purpose of inspecting the Thetis, to determine her value as a patrol ship on the Yukon. As a result of his investigation he has informed the Navy Department that she will not be useful for Alaskan duty and he has therefore recommended to Secretary Long that Congress be asked to authorize the purchase of a stern-wheel boat large enough to accommodate a considerable number of officers and men. Secretary Long will incorporate this recommendation in his forthcoming annual report.

On the arrival of the Lancaster at Boston, whither she is now bound from the South Atlantic station, she will be surveyed and repaired at the Boston Navy Yard. It is understood that she is not in need of extensive repairs. The Lancaster is to be fitted up as a gunnery training ship and will be utilized in connection with the Amphitrite.

The Government Armor Plate Board arrived at Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 18. They were met by the Citizens' Committee and were taken about to see the resources and advantages of this district as a location for the armor factory. During the two days the board spent there they attended a banquet at the Hotel Morris, followed by a reception at the Southern Club, twelve Southern Congressmen here assisting in showing the board around.

Noticing the departure of the Cincinnati to relieve the Lancaster as flagship of the South Atlantic station, the Buenos Ayres "Standard" says: "Yesterday the United States steel deck protected cruiser Cincinnati left New York for the River Plate to serve as the flagship on this station, and it is said that the United States squadron in the South Atlantic will be further reinforced shortly by the third class cruiser, gunboat, Wilmington, now in the North Atlantic, on the same station, and by the steel deck protected cruiser Philadelphia, which will come round from San Francisco, while the first class battleship Iowa, it is further said, may also be sent down here from the North Atlantic. We doubt very much if the U. S. Government has any intention of assembling any such powerful fleet on this station."

The gunboat Helena went into the stone dry dock at the Navy Yard, New York, Oct. 20, to be cleaned and painted. The flagship New York is expected at the Navy Yard on Oct. 25, to go into the dry dock.

In the first annual report of Capt. Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, he states that he is of opinion that the Government can purchase armor more cheaply than it can manufacture it. The armor manufactured during the year is of excellent quality and probably superior to any yet put afloat abroad. He recommends that the Ordnance Department manufacture brass cases for fixed ammunition instead of buying them; that a building be erected for the stowage of reserve

guns and mounts. The establishment of an overland range at Indian Head, establishment of smokeless powder factory and that the quantity of smokeless powder necessary to refill all vessels be procured.

The range finders in the service are not satisfactory and others less complex are to be substituted.

The amount of armor still to be delivered for the Kearsarge and Kentucky is 2,876 tons.

The Navy Department is greatly embarrassed by lack of a naval magazine at New York. Capt. O'Neil presents the necessity of procuring a permanent site in the vicinity of New York for a magazine.

The final trip of the Nashville was successful and she has been recommended for acceptance.

A Boston dispatch of Oct. 22 says: While the steam launch of the battleship Texas was towing back three of the ship boats to the ship with men who had participated in the parade in honor of the frigate Constitution, at about 6 o'clock last night, the boiler of the launch exploded. Six men were injured—Surg. W. R. Dubose, John Phillips, an oiler; John Fisher, a fireman, and three signal boys, B. David, L. Dodd, and James Foell. Their injuries were slight. The cause of the explosion was the exhaustion of the water in the boiler.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. M. S. Card. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair, (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Commo. Geo. Dewey ordered to command per steamer of Dec. 7, from San Francisco.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted. Commo. J. A. Howell is to be ordered to command.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.** (Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. Sailed Oct. 18 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay; arrive Mazatlan, Mex., Oct. 24, leave Nov. 3; arrive Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu, Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. s.)** At San Jose, Guatemala, Oct. 6. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.** (Training ship.) Left Funchal for Yorktown, Va., Oct. 2. Is due at Yorktown, Va., Nov. 1. Address mail there.

**AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay.** Gunnery vessel at New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

**ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.)** At Key West, Fla., Oct. 18. Address Key West.

**BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer. (p. s.)** At Mare Island. Will sail for Honolulu and become flagship of the station.

**BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. s.)** Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Smyrna.

**BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.)** Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

**BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.)** At Chemulpo, Korea.

**BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.)** Left Boston, Oct. 22. Goes from there to New York Address Tompkinsville.

**CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.)** At Montevideo, Oct. 9. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

**CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (s. a. c.)** At Pernambuco Oct. 16 to be flagship of station.

**COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.** At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

**CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker.** At Juneau, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.)** Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves.** At Fort Monroe. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

**DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.)** Sailed Oct. 20 from Key West for Livingston, Guatemala, to protect American interests. Address Livingston.

**DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon.** Sailed Oct. 22 from Boston, Mass., to New York.

**DUPONT (torpedo boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood.** At Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.

**ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.** (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

**ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.** At Fort Monroe. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

**ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship.)** Arrived at Gibraltar, Oct. 13; leave Oct. 24, arrive at Madeira, Oct. 30; leave Nov. 13, arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa Cruz, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal, Jan. 20, arrive home Feb. 9.

**FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.)** Left Boston, Mass., Oct. 22, for New York. Address Tompkinsville.

**FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.)** At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FOOTE (torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers.** Flagboat of flotilla under Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At New York. Address there. Has been undergoing repairs in dry dock.

**HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.)** At New York Navy Yard, preparing for service on the China station, where she goes via Suez Canal. Address Navy Yard, New York.

**INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff.** At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.)** At Yorktown, Va., Oct. 22. Address Fort Monroe.

**IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. s.)** Address Tompkinsville. Sailed from Boston for New York, Oct. 22.

**LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.)** At Santa Lucia, Oct. 15. Address Boston.

**MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (s. a. s.)** At Nagasaki, Oct. 13.

**MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. s.)** At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal.

**MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.)** At the Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

**MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds.** At San Francisco, Oct. 16. Address there. Is to relieve the Concord at Alaska.

**MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.)** At San Francisco, Cal. To be attached to Pacific Training Squadron.

**MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. s.)** Address Tompkinsville. Sailed from Boston for New York, Oct. 22.

**MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.)** At Erie. Address Erie, Pa.

**MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.** At League Island, Pa., in reserve.

**MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.)** At Mare Island. Address there.

**MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a. s.)** Sailed Oct. 19 from Hankau for Chin-Kiang.

**MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.)** At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.)** Sailed Oct. 20 from St. George, Staten Island, for Key West, to relieve the Detroit. Address Key West, Fla.

**NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.)** At Hampton Roads, Oct. 17. Address Fort Monroe.

**NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley.** At Newport, R. I. Was presented Oct. 18 with silver service by citizens of Newport, R. I. Is to proceed to New York. Address Tompkinsville.

**NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.)** (Flagship.) Left Boston, Oct. 22, with other vessels of squadron. Address Navy Yard, New York, where she will be docked.

**OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (s. a.)** (Flagship.) At Woosung, China, Oct. 11.

**OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)** At San Francisco, Cal.

**PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (s. a.)** At Shanghai, China.

**PORTER (torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.** At Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.

**PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.)** At New York. Address Navy Yard.

**RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. s.)** Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Mersing, Oct. 19.

**RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard.** At League Island, Pa. Address there.

**ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.)** At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. (e. s.)** (Flagship of the squadron.) Sailed, Oct. 18, for Messina.

**SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.)** En route home from cruise; is due at Capes of Delaware Oct. 31. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.**

**TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.)** Sailed Oct. 19, New York for Fort Monroe. Address there. Sailed from Delaware Breakwater for Hampton Roads, Oct. 22.

**TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.)** Address Tompkinsville. Sailed from Boston for New York, Oct. 22.

**VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.)** At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.)** Sailed from Boston, Oct. 10, for Savannah, Ga. Address there. Is to be on duty on Florida coast.

**WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.)** At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WHEELING, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Sebree (p. s.)** At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd.** At Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is fitting out for service on the South Atlantic Station.

**YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.)** Sailed from Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 2, for Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

#### FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

**ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.)** Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.) Cruising in Southeastern Alaskan waters. Address Seattle, Wash.

**FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.)** Lieut. F. Swift. At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 14.—1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, directed to report in person at the Department.

OCT. 19.—1st Lieut. W. S. Howland, granted thirty days' leave.

2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, granted thirty days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, granted thirty days' leave.

OCT. 20.—Capt. H. T. Blake, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, granted thirty days' leave.

Owing to the increase of yellow fever in the large cities of the Gulf Coast the Commanding Officer of the practice ship Chase has been directed to remain at Charleston, S. C., until further orders. The Chase will proceed to and make her winter headquarters at Pensacola when all danger from the fever has disappeared.

Capt. C. L. Hooper, the Commander of the Bering Sea fleet, is a recent arrival in Washington, and is in consultation with Assistant Secretary Howell and Capt. Shoemaker regarding the work done by the Bering Sea fleet during the past season.

Capt. C. L. Hooper, 1st Lieut. W. G. Ross, D. H. Jarvis and 2d Lieut. R. O. Crisp registered at the Department during the past week.

Bids for the construction of a new revenue cutter for the New York station were opened at the Treasury Department on the 21st inst. The Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Co., of Baltimore, was the lowest bidder, and will be awarded the contract.



## PASSING THROUGH AN ICEBERG.

The following is an extract from a Journal kept by a seaman who served in the Arctic Expedition of 1850-51: Sunday, June 30, 1850.—Moored to an iceberg; weather calm; sky cloudless and "beautifully blue;" surrounded by a vast number of stupendous bergs, glittering and glistening beneath the refulgent rays of a noonday sun. A great portion of the crew had gone on shore to gather the eggs of the wild sea birds that frequent the lonely ice-bound precipices of Baffin's Bay, while those on board had retired to rest, wearied with the harassing toils of the preceding day. To me, walking the deck and alone, all nature seemed hushed in universal repose.

While thus contemplating the stillness of the monotonous scene around me I observed in the offing a large iceberg, completely perforated, exhibiting in the distance an arch, or tunnel apparently so uniform in its conformation that I was induced to call two of the seamen to look at it, at the same time telling them that I had never read or heard of any of our Arctic voyagers passing through one of those arches so frequently seen through large bergs, and that there would be a novelty in doing so, and if they chose to accompany me I would get permission to take the dingy (a small boat) and endeavor to accomplish the unprecedented feat. They readily agreed and away we went.

On nearing the arch and ascertaining that there was a sufficiency of water for the boat to pass through, we rowed slowly and silently under, when there burst upon our view one of the most magnificent specimens of nature's handiwork ever exhibited to mortal eyes; the sublimity and grandeur of which no language can describe, no imagination conceive. Fancy an immense arch of eighty feet span, fifty feet high and upward of one hundred feet in breadth—as correct in its conformation as if it had been constructed by the most scientific artist—formed of solid ice of a beautiful emerald green, its whole expanse of surface smoother than the most polished alabaster, and you may form some slight conception of the architectural beauties of this icy temple, the wonderful workmanship of time and the elements.

When we had got about half way through the mighty structure, on looking upward I observed that the berg was split the whole breadth of the arch, and in a perpendicular direction to its summit, showing two vertical sections of regular surfaces, "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue," here and there illumined by an Arctic sun, which darted its golden rays between, presenting to the eye a picture of ethereal grandeur which none could describe, no painter portray. I was so enraptured with the sight that for a moment I fancied the "blue vault of heaven" had opened, and that I actually gazed on the celestial splendor of a world beyond this. But, alas! in an instant the scene changed and I awoke, as it were, from a delightful dream to experience all the horrors of a terrible reality.

I observed the fracture rapidly close, then again slowly open. This stupendous mass of ice, millions of tons in weight, was adrift, consequently in motion, and apparently about to lose its equilibrium, capsize or burst into fragments. Our position was truly awful; my feelings at the moment may be conceived, but cannot be described.

I looked downward and around me; the sight was equally appalling; the very sea seemed agitated. I at last shut my eyes from a scene so terrible, the men at the oars, as by instinct, "gave way," and our little craft swiftly glided from beneath the gigantic mass.

We then rowed round the berg, keeping at a respectful distance from it, in order to judge of its magnitude. I supposed it to be about a mile in circumference, and its highest pinnacle 250 feet. Thus ended an excursion, the bare recollection of which at this moment awakens in me a shudder; nevertheless I would not have lost the opportunity of witnessing a scene so awfully sublime, so tragically grand, for thousands of dollars, but I would not again run such a risk for a world.

We passed through the berg about 2 p. m. and at 10 o'clock the same night it burst, agitating the sea for miles around. I may observe also that the two men who were with me in the boat did not observe that the berg was rent until I told them; after we were out of danger, we having agreed previously to entering the arch not to speak a word to each other, lest echo itself should disturb the fragile mass.

## CAPT. MALLORY'S INDORSEMENT OF THE ARMY TARGETS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

It is a not uncommon custom for Army officers detailed to examine anything pertaining to the service, to report that what is "regulation" is perfection and to suggest that outsiders who presume to criticize it are only "civilians who know nothing about what a soldier needs." Such reports while they frequently tend to make the judicious grieve, may be judicious to the one who makes the report intending "to make him solid" with his superiors. But it is not wise for him to give reasons. These are sometimes questioned by those civilians who differ from him and who might be unable to do so effectively if he gave no reasons.

Capt. Jas. S. Mallory is stated in the "Journal" of Oct. 9 to have come to the conclusion in revising the firing regulations, that the figure targets are the finest in the world. Some officers of the National Guard, he says, are disposed to find fault with them, but that is because they are not suited for "civilian rifle clubs, permitting telescope sight, orthoptic eyepieces and wind gauges." In the Army the Captain says "the aim is to make the instruction thoroughly practical."

It is difficult to see anything "practical" in the answer that Capt. Mallory is quoted as making to the criticisms of these N. G. Officers. Is it any answer to the objection that a shot which in target practice hits the elbow of the figure counts five, while one close to the side counts four, to say that in war a shot on the elbow would disable? Is not the object of target firing to train the soldier to hit as close as possible to the point he aims at, and is not his skill to be tested by the closeness he can come to that point? This being the case, is not the hitting the elbow of the figure target a "fluke," not skill? The soldier aims at the figure, not at the elbow. If he misses the figure, he has missed what he fired at and it is opposed to all military principles as well as to common sense, to give him the same score as the man who actually hit what he aimed at, or a higher score than he who hit nearer to the mark they both aimed at. The fact that in war such a fluke would disable, has no application, any more than a statement that a shot which went completely over the target might kill the officer standing behind the line in time of war. The matter is solely a question of what is the fairest target to the men who by following the instructions of their officers are learning to shoot straight, as against those who do not do either.

The fling at "civilian rifle" clubs is gratuitous. There may be half a dozen such clubs which use telescopic sights, but it is doubtful. But it may well be questioned, now that the range of modern small arms has more than passed the limit of ordinary eyesight, whether such

sights might not be used to advantage by sharpshooters in time of war. As against either troops or guns when under cover, their value would be great. Hunters frequently use them and what a hunter finds useful is a pretty good thing for a soldier, and is not too complicated for his use.

As to orthoptic eyepieces and wind gauges there is a prevailing impression among National Guard riflemen that there was a sight known as the "Bullington," which had an aperture which made it an orthoptic sight and a lateral motion that constituted a wind gauge. It may be that these were things that Capt. Mallory says the soldier would not use in battle, but the sight was used in an army some of us have quite a respect for, for several years. It was also used by soldiers of that army in battle. May be some of them when under fire forgot to adjust it. But those trained and disciplined regulars, who would not adjust their sights in accordance with the orders of their officers, would not hit anything anyway. Certainly a considerable proportion, however, would do as they had been trained to do; would do as they were ordered to, and their fire would be accurate and therefore deadly. Why, therefore, should our soldiers be given a sight with which a cool and trained shot cannot hit his mark because a green and rattled man may not use it properly?

With the new Army rifle the allowance required to be made for wind is very great. Unless it is made, the soldier will not hit what he aims at. It takes much more coolness and judgment to do this by "holding off," particularly in firing in the field, where it is difficult to estimate the distance and fix a point at which to aim in order to make the allowance required, than to slide over a wind gauge, and yet the soldier is expected to do the former while told he will be too excited to do the latter.

This unquestionably is as "practical" as to use for purposes of instruction, a target on which, as Capt. Mallory says, a man "makes as good a score as a soldier who is a better marksman," or to argue that such a method "makes effective the fire of the average soldier and therefore of the great majority of the men in the ranks."

This must be so in the Army because Capt. Mallory says so. But it is otherwise in the National Guard. The officers of that organization are compelled to teach their men to shoot in the very short time that the latter can spare. They have therefore no time for theories or fads, but must get down to business and to what produces the best results. They find the new target far inferior to the old one for purposes of instruction. They think that the advantage it gives to the poor shot over the good one is detrimental, because it is discouraging to the latter. They also consider that the existing sights on the Army rifle and the arguments upon which they are based are "plumb ridiculous."

The men who thus think are not members of "civilian rifle clubs," but of military organizations whose shooting, considering their opportunities, compares very favorably, to say the least, with that of the Army and for a number of years was very much better.

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

## CROSSING A RIVER UNDER FIRE.

"La France Militaire" reports the crossing of the Niemen, about two miles above Kovno, during some maneuvers, by two Russian regiments of dragoons, the 8th Smolenski and the 9th Elisabethgrad. At ten o'clock in the morning a line of chasseurs à pied in skirmishing order, occupying the right bank, opened fire on the dragon squadrons, which were approaching the left bank to cross the river at a point indicated. The Smolenski dragoons, who were at the head of the column, immediately detached some dismounted men to line the left bank and silence the enemy's fire. According to the idea of the maneuvers, the cavalry were to seize the boats necessary for the transport of arms and baggage, and these boats were on the right bank, and protected by the enemy's skirmishers.

The scouts at the head of the regiment rapidly undressed, retaining only their sabers, and unsaddling their horses, with which they dashed into the river, swam across, covered by the fire of their skirmishers on the left bank. In two minutes and a quarter the leading men had crossed the Niemen, which is here over a furlong wide, and charging the enemy, forced him to mount and retire. The captured boats were then dispatched to the left bank, where they were loaded with clothing, equipment, arms and ammunition. The men of the 8th Smolenski then swam the Niemen, while the horses, which made no difficulty about entering the water, were taken over in batches by such of the men as were especially good swimmers. The Elisabethgrads, headed by Col. Zaroubine, chief of the staff of the 3d Division of Cavalry, followed in similar fashion, the squadron officers also swimming across at the head of their men.

The sappers of the engineer company stationed at Kovno then ferried across the ammunition wagons of both regiments on a couple of rafts made of light timber beams, thus completing the operation without accident of any kind, to the entire satisfaction of the commanding General. It only remains to add that eight rowing boats had been previously disposed across the river a little way down stream so as to be able to render prompt aid in the event of anything going amiss during the passage of the river. However, they were only called upon to render a little assistance to a few of the troops who got separated from their horses.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Oct. 16, 1897.

For the second time in this year of grace, the blue and the red has trailed in the dust before the triumphant blue and gold. Oct. 16 on the gridiron the Navy administered a signal defeat to the Pennsylvania Reserves and repeated the victory that the Academy's eight gained on the Severn. Indeed, Pennsylvania "was not in it." The Reserves had come with little preparation, so little that the men were inquiring on the train between Baltimore and Annapolis, "what was this tackle's signal?" Such innocence meeting the cadets is warning to all others that come this way that the cadets play a snubby and aggressive game—that big teams do not run away with them and small elevens are eaten up.

The Pennsylvanians were a great many pounds heavier than the cadets—twenty all round—and the weather was hot, and the big men were just shoved all over the field. The Reserves account for their discomfiture further by the fact that many of their men were taken away as substitutes to-day for the first team in its game with Dartmouth. They said that this combination of to-day would not play the next game on the Reserves' schedule.

Score—Cadets, 22; Reserves, 0. Touchdowns—Halligan, 2; Powell, 1; Fowler, 1. Goals—Wale, 1. Safeties—McMahon, 2. Referees—Mr. Johnson, first half; Mr.

Mackensie, second half; both from Pennsylvania. Umpire—Naval Cadet Fisher. Linesmen—Naval Cadet Graham and Mr. Morgan from Pennsylvania. Lissett took Mackensie's place in the last half, and Johnson took McGargee. The lineup was as follows:

Naval Cadets	Positions.	Penna. Reserves.
Smith, G. L.	Left end	Folwell
Bissett	Left tackle	Mackensie
Halligan, Capt.	Left guard	Burger
Tardy	Center	Rosenthal
Nelson	Right guard	Newton
Macy	Right tackle	Whiten
Shea	Right end	Spaetes
Taussig	Quarter back	Richey, Capt.
Fowler	Left half back	Harrison
Wale	Right half back	McGargee
Wade	Full back	McMahon

During the game Naval Cadet Tardy had his finger broken.

The Reserves beat the Cadets last year 6 to 0. The captain of the team, Naval Cadet John Halligan, Jr., of the first class, is an aggressive player, full of earnestness and spirit. He played left guard on the team last season, and is from the great city of Boston, where his father is a well known merchant of Irish descent. Halligan is 21 years old and was appointed by Hon. Jos. O'Neil. Before entering the Academy he attended the Boston English High School. In '95 he played on the Academy baseball team. He weighs 190 in football clothes and is the man sure to be called on to make gains when needed most by the team. He is powerful in strength and the cadets take great pride in noting Halligan's running with several of the foe on his back. He has been in the Academy a little over three years and stands No. 1 in scholastic merit for the course.

Naval Cadet Frank L. Pinney is manager of the team. He hails from the Nutmeg State. Cadet Pinney trained last season for 7 No. 6 in the Academy eight, and within a week of the races was found to have heart trouble and had to give his coveted place to Weichert. Cadet Pinney has the mould of an athlete, being tall and well made. He does well in studies, standing 10 in a class of 38. His schedule, including Princeton, Lehigh, North Atlantic Squadron and University of Virginia, shows that he has skillfully used his cards among the big teams of the country.

The athletes of the Naval Academy came in for a goodly share of the honors of office in the cadet battalion. Cadet Halligan, the Cadet Lieut. Comdr., is captain of the Academy eleven; Cadet Edward Woods was last year's substitute full back. Cadet Elson, the Cadet Passed Asst. Engr., rowed in the eight that did Capt. Cooper's heart so much good in winning from Pennsylvania, and so was Cadet Pinney of the eight until ill health drove him out. He is one of the Cadet Junior Lieutenants, and the other athletes who drew cadet commissions were Tardy, center; Marble, Macy, Buchanan, Taussig, Greenslade, Helm, Courtney, Hunt and Major.

The Naval Academy curriculum now has its thirteenth department, the Naval Construction Branch. The head of the department is Asst. Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, of Alabama, and the three members of the class are Naval Cadets William Gunnell DuBose, of Georgia; Frederick E. Eggert, of Michigan, and Joseph W. Powell, of New York. The course, as at present prescribed, will cover three years, the winter and spring being devoted to theoretical work at the Academy, and the summer to practical instruction in shipbuilding at the various shipyards. Battleships, torpedo boats and cruisers are to be designed by the class this winter, and, if they are of a satisfactory character, the Construction Bureau in Washington may adopt some for reproduction when new vessels are built. No cadets will hereafter be sent abroad for education in shipbuilding, and the inauguration at the Academy of this branch of education marks an important epoch in its history.

For a decade the Naval Academy authorities have been aiming to create other interests of sentiment, recreation and exercise than that of class. The fulcrum has been the four divisions that compose the corps of naval cadets. Class feeling has been so strong that the divisional enthusiasm has not made complete annihilation of the sentimental association of classes in interest, aspiration and friendship. The class union has, sometimes, stood in the way of discipline, but it has largely animated the cadets to the highest attainment in sports and practical exhibitions of skill. The cadets practice seamanship by divisions, maneuver in fleet under this alignment, and drill in the battalion by the same associations, the four companies on land answering to the four divisions on water. There have been two places where the divisional sentiment has been aroused and made the rallying point of pride and interest—the one, when the four companies of the Naval Academy Battalion drilled annually, in former years, for the colors, and the other, when they met in sports and two divisions pulled, in the tug of war, against each other. The effort, however, to make the cadets row and sail races as divisions and play baseball under the same factional interest has been not so much of a success.

The Cadet Lieutenants of the four divisions are the Captains of the four companies of the battalion, in which capacity there is a genuine concentration of pride and interest. The following are the officers of the cadet divisions: J. Halligan, Cadet Lieutenant Commander; E. Woods, Cadet Lieutenant and Adjutant; J. F. Babcock, Cadet Chief Petty Officer; H. J. Elson, Cadet Passed Assistant Engineer; H. T. Wright, Cadet Assistant Engineer.

1st Division—Cotten, Cadet Lieutenant; Pinney, Cadet Junior Lieutenant; McIntyre, Cadet Ensign. Petty Officers of first class—Marble, Abele, Johnson, Tarrant. Petty Officers of second class—Gleason, Thomas, Bailey, Clements, Engineers—Mitchell, Sheffield.

2d Division—Naval Cadet Tardy, Cadet Lieutenant; W. G. Briggs, Cadet Junior Lieutenant; F. T. Evans, Cadet Engineer. Petty Officers, first class—Y. S. Williams, Hanrahan, Macy, W. C. Wood. Petty Officers, second class—Taussig, Fenner, Woodward, Greenslade. Engineers—Graham, Schofield.

3d Division—Naval Cadet Cronan, Cadet Lieutenant; Nelson, Cadet Junior Lieutenant; H. C. Williams, Ensign. Petty Officers of first class—Brown, Z. E. Briggs, Pettengill, Lackey. Petty Officers of the second class—White, Kimberly, Helm, Courtney. Engineers—Dinger, Faller, Shane.

4th Division—Naval Cadet G. L. Smith, Cadet Lieutenant; Boone, Cadet Junior Lieutenant; Sweet, Cadet Ensign. Petty Officers of first class—Watts, Hand, Roper, Buchanan. Petty Officers of second class—Sparrow, Shapely, Hunt, Major. Engineers—Constable, Wells.

The Colors were awarded last year to the 2d Division, then commanded by Naval Cadet A. H. McCarthy, the capable captain of the boat crew that won the race from Pennsylvania last spring. Naval Cadet Tardy, the center of the Academy eleven, is Captain of the 2d Division this year.

The silver punch bowl intended as a presentation from the citizens to the gunboat Annapolis, is now on exhibition here. The money for this bowl was subscribed by the citizens of Annapolis.

Superintendent Cooper has given permission to the



Naval cadets to hold hops at the Academy on the following dates: Oct. 30, Nov. 13, 24, Dec. 11, 31, Jan. 15, 29, Feb. 16, April 16. The hop on New Year's Eve will be extended until 11 p. m. All others will begin at 7.30 and close at 10 o'clock p. m.

Naval Cadet Wm. C. Watts, of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the hop committee. The other members of the committee are: F. T. Evans, John F. Babcock, Geo. T. Pettengill, of the first class; Cyrus C. Cole, Alfred W. Johnson, Edgar B. Larimer, of the second class; and H. Ellis and C. R. Train, of the third class.

The football games at the Naval Academy grounds, for which no admission is charged, are expensive to cadets, costing \$1,330 for the series. The Princeton game cost \$200. The game with the Pennsylvania Reserve cost \$175. Princeton Reserve game will cost \$200; Pennsylvania State College, \$175; Rutgers, \$170; University of Virginia, \$175; Lehigh, \$225.

The United States Naval Institute met at the Naval Academy, Oct. 15, and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Rear Adm. S. B. Luce; vice-president, Capt. H. Cooper; board of control, Comdr. Edwin White, Comdr. Charles Belknap, Lieut. David Daniels, Lieut. George F. Cooper, Prof. N. M. Terry. Lieut. H. G. Dressel was re-elected secretary and treasurer. An annual prize of \$100, a gold medal, and life membership, is offered the best essayist on any subject pertaining to the Navy.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**VETERAN.**—The address of Capt. Paul Roemer, U. S. A., late of the 5th Art., is 5 Bismarck street, Darmstadt, Germany.

**J. E. R.**—A man enlisting in the U. S. Navy as a seaman cannot rise to the grade of a commissioned officer, and there are no cases where this has been done during the past 25 years to the grade you mention.

**ARMY & NAVY UNION.**—We know of no regulation exempting Hospital Corps men from the Fire Regulations duly established by the post commander. The 70th Article of War prescribes that no officer or soldier put in arrest shall be continued in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court martial can be assembled.

**S. A. C.**—The regulations of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School are contained in G. O. 49, A. G. O., Aug. 7, 1897. The Adjutant General of the Army might furnish you a copy on application.

**F. P. B.**—Write to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and he may send you, free of cost, the official books you mention. Ordnance Sergeants are appointed from Sergeants in the line of the Army who have served faithfully for eight years, including four years in the grade of non-commissioned officers.

**G. A. M.**—A soldier does not lose the commutation of furloughs due him for period of furlough, because he was furnished transportation by the Government back to his station. The cost of the transportation is charged against his pay on muster rolls.

**BICYCLIST.**—The following extract from an English Cyclist Drill, 1897, is published for your information. "Sec. 7.—Saluting: A cyclist standing with his cycle, with rifle attached, will salute with the right hand as laid down in Infantry Drill, returning the hand to the point of the saddle on the completion of the salute. If the rifle be detached he will stand to attention. A cyclist, either mounted or leading his cycle, will salute by coming to attention (if at ease) and turning his head slightly towards the officer he salutes. A party of cyclists on the march will salute on the command Eyes Right (or Left) followed by Eyes Front from the officer or non-commissioned officer in command. The rules as to the distances at which salutes commence and cease are the same as laid down in Infantry Drill.—(G. O. 173.)"

**C. C. C.**—If while on furlough a good position in civil life was open to you and you desired it you should state the facts by letter to your company commander and ask him to recommend your discharge. This he would doubtless do in view of your excellent character as stated. It is not absolutely required that a soldier granted a furlough to take effect after re-enlistment shall take it the very next day after he re-enlists, but within a reasonable time.

**G. C. G.**—Paymasters' clerks are appointed by the Secretary of the Navy on the recommendation of Paymasters. They pass no examinations and their commissions may be revoked at any time. Assistant Paymasters are appointed by the President and must pass the physical and mental examination prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Assistant Paymasters, on the confirmation of their appointments by the Senate, become members of the Pay Corps of the Navy, and retain their commissions till retirement at the age of 64, and are eligible to promotion through the various grades of the corps as vacancies occur.

**F. S.** asks the names of torpedo boats Nos. 3, 4, 5, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, in the order in which these numbers are given. No. 3, Foote; No. 4, Rodgers; No. 5, Winslow; No. 12, Davis; No. 13, Fox; No. 14, Morris; No. 15, Talbot; No. 16, Gwin; No. 17, Mackenzie; No. 18, McKee.

**W. A.**—The Government pays for the transportation of recruits from a recruiting station to the post to which they may be assigned. The wishes of a recruit as to a particular post are consulted if there be a vacancy at that post. Richmond, Va., is the nearest recruiting station to Savannah.

**L. V.**—By writing to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., asking for pamphlet giving instructions to applicants, same will be sent you free of charge, including necessary application blank. This pamphlet gives sample examinations and schedules of places where examinations are held. The nearest place to you where clerkship examinations are held is Rochester, N. Y. It is necessary to be either a citizen by birth, or a fully naturalized citizen; in the latter case full naturalization papers must accompany the application, which will be returned. The applicant is examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, handwriting, copying from plain copy and copying from rough draft. The necessary recommendations are: Certificates (which form part of the application blank) from two citizens of the United States who have known the applicant for at least six months, and also certificates from two employers. Apply through your company commander to the Adjutant General of the Army for permission to appear before the board.

**H. C. W.**—The present address of Lieut. J. O. Green, 25th U. S. Inf., is Hilldale, Mich.

A recruit on sentry at Aldershot, observing some one approaching his post, gave the usual challenge: "Halt, who goes there?" It happened to be the sergeant major, who, noticing that the recruit's heels were not properly closed when he gave the challenge, shouted to him, "Close your heels!" The recruit replied, "Pass, Close your Heels, all's well."

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1897.

The first of the regular series of officers' hops, which was held on Friday evening, Oct. 15, was well attended. In addition to a fair representation of the officers and ladies of the post, the following were among visitors present: Miss Julia Grant, daughter of Col. Fred. Grant, a guest of Prof. and Mrs. Tillman; Miss Lieber, a guest of Prof. and Mrs. Larned; Miss Van Nest, Miss Lefferts, Miss Josephine Roe, daughter of Maj. Charles F. Roe; Miss Hart, a guest of Miss Davis; Miss Kennedy and Miss Blackinton. The following are the dates of hops to be held during the season: Thursday, Nov. 18; Thursday, Dec. 9; Thursday, Dec. 30; Thursday, Jan. 20; Thursday, Feb. 17; Thursday, April 14.

On Saturday morning the West Point Officers' Golf Club was consoled for recent defeat at Tuxedo by a victory over the Tuxedo Golf Club on the West Point links.

Inspection took place at 2 P. M. and was followed by the band concert. At the conclusion of the musical programme, the preparations which should transform the plain into a football field, were begun. The boundaries of the field were marked by a solid mass of spectators, while vehicles of every description lined up on the plain road. The heat was intense; summer costumes were worn by many of the ladies present. Fully three thousand spectators were gathered to witness the opening of the game when time was called at 3.30, for the West Point-Harvard contest is always regarded as one of the most interesting on the schedule. The superior weight of the visiting team was noticeable at a glance, but owing to the midsummer temperature this advantage was offset to a considerable degree. The cadets showed greater endurance than did the college team, and had the game lasted longer would undoubtedly have scored. The home team was sadly handicapped by the poor condition of several of the best players. Notwithstanding, these men did good and effective work and their pluck was appreciated by the enthusiastic spectators. Kromer has covered himself with glory during the present season, and on Saturday did splendid work as quarter back. His face was badly cut at a previous game. On Saturday this injury was repeated and was the cause of his failure to prevent the Harvard full back, Warren, from making a touchdown, the second of the game. Kromer's cheek was bleeding so profusely as to blind him, and he thus missed Warren on a tackle. Nesbitt, the West Point captain, had sprained his shoulder and had been unable to play on the preceding Saturday, Williams acting in his place on that occasion. Scales, who has been making good records at kicking lately, had injured his ankle. In spite of all these hindrances, West Point played a beautiful game. Her line was invulnerable, and Harvard was compelled to run her backs around the West Point ends. Notwithstanding the superior weight of the Harvard line, West Point broke through easily, but found more difficulty with the ends. The first touchdown was scored for Harvard by Cabot, left end, after thirteen minutes' play. Houghton kicked goal. No further score was made during the half. In the second half Warren replaced Houghton at full back and made the last touchdown of the game; no goal was kicked, leaving the score 10 to 0 in favor of Harvard. In the second half C. B. Humphrey replaced Munton at right half and did good work for his team. One of the finest features of the game occurred near its close. Harvard tried a goal from the field, when West Point's right end, Baender, who had replaced Ennis in the second half, blocked the kick and thus prevented an increase of Harvard's score. The line up was as follows: West Point—Waldron, left end; Foy, left tackle; Humphrey, C. B., left guard; Wooten, center; Williams, A. E., right guard; Scales, right tackle; Ennis—Baender, right end; Kromer, quarter back; Nesbitt (captain), left half back; Munton—Humphrey, C. B., right half back; Romeyn, full back.

Harvard—Cabot (captain), left end; Wheeler, left tackle; Bouvé, left guard; Doucette, center; Shaw, right guard; Donald, right tackle; Moulton, right end; Garrison, quarter back; Dibble, left half back; Sawin, right half back; Houghton—Warren, full back.

Substitutes, West Point—Craig—Goodspeed, McGinnis, Humphrey, E. H., Way, Heintzelman, Baender, Dougherty.

Substitutes, Harvard—Richardson, Burnett, Lewis, Parker, Cochran, Warren, Swain, Brown, Mills, Burden, Boal.

Play—First half, West Point, 0; second half, 0. Play—First half, Harvard, touchdown by Cabot, 4; goal by Houghton, 2; second half, touchdown by Warren, 4; total 10.

The game was marked throughout by gentlemanly conduct on the part of both teams; the best of feeling exists between the two institutions, and there were no unpleasant features in Saturday's game to mar the cordial relations. The Harvard men left the post at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The cadet hop which took place on Saturday evening was unusually large. The guests were received by Mrs. George B. Davis, assisted by Cadets Bricker, Humphrey, E. H., and Conly.

A large number of visitors were attracted to the Point last week by the beauty of the weather and the interest of the game. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Miss Carrie Merritt, Miss Evelyn Knight, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Carson, Miss Sumner, Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, retired; Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Lieut. Charles McKinstry, Lieuts. Ainstetter, Houle, Hoffman, E. W. Van C. Lucas, Judson and Capt. A. E. Woodson were among the number.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, of Washington, a niece of the late ex-President James Buchanan, and remembered as the leader of the social world during her uncle's administration, is a guest at the West Point Hotel, accompanied by Miss Kennedy. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen. Dept., who is visiting the post officially, is also a guest at the hotel. Col. C. H. Carlton, retired, and Miss Carlton, Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Davis are at Cranston's.

## GRANT AND LEE.

When Hamlin Garland was gathering material for the "Life of Grant," he spent a day or two in Atlanta, where he met an old Virginia negro, who said that he had witnessed Lee's surrender. Garland was interested and questioned him closely.

"You say you were present when Lee surrendered?" "Dat I wuz, sah!" "Did you see Lee give up his sword?" "No, suh, I didn't. Gin'ral Lee give up he sword? Not him! Dey tried to take it fum him, but he made a pass at one er two dem dey lef off—I tell you!" "And where was Grant all that time?" "Oh, he wuz right dar, suh! And he tol 'em, he did: 'Well, boys, let him keep the weapon. He can't do much damage kase he done whipped anyhow.'—Atlanta Constitution.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

When in 1881 the 10th Regiment, of Albany, N. Y., was disbanded, Maj. Louis Balch, the surgeon of the regiment, was rendered supernumerary, but later, at the request of its commanding officer, was assigned to duty with the 10th Battalion.

On the 9th of October, 1897, the Surgeon General wrote to the Adjutant General that about ten days before he had requested that Maj. Balch be relieved from his duties and ordered to report to him and renewed his request. This last request, the first not having been received in the office, was referred to the commanding officers of the 10th Battalion and the 3d Brigade for their remarks; these officers returned the request recommending that it be complied with, and accordingly Maj. Balch was relieved from duty with the 10th Battalion, assigned to duty in the medical department and directed to report to the Surgeon General.

This is information from official sources. It may pertinently be inquired why the Surgeon General should make the request noted above; the answer is, because Maj. Balch requested him to do so. Maj. Balch was a supernumerary officer assigned to the 10th Battalion at the request of its commanding officer and there was no good reason why he should not be relieved from such duty at the request of the commanding officer of the battalion and returned to the supernumerary list; it was known that this commanding officer contemplated to make such request, and Maj. Balch was advised to apply to the Surgeon General to request his detail in this department, which he did and hence the application of the Surgeon General.

The statement that Maj. Balch was relieved owing to an article he wrote, or is writing, for the "Herald" is rank nonsense. The article appeared on the 10th; the Surgeon General's last letter was dated the 9th, his first about the end of September or first of October. Nobody cares anything about that publication, for about everything he has said, or is going to say, has been heard by military men time and again, and not one bit of it is original, except his two Colonels on regular Army pay—why but two?

More could be said on the whole subject but it is not necessary.

### MICHIGAN.

All the field and line officers of the 4th Infantry, M. N. G., on Oct. 5, with the exception of one 2d Lieutenant, assembled in the parlors of the Detroit Light Guard for the purpose of electing a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel and one Major, the present incumbents' terms having expired. The Adjutant called the name of each officer of the field and line and as each name was called the answer "here" was given. The Colonel, as presiding officer, then asked if there were any officers whose names had not been called. 1st Sergt. Winckler, of Co. D, thereupon, stated that his name had not been called and that he was 2d Lieutenant of Co. D, and presented a commission to that effect. The Colonel had no official knowledge of such a commission having been issued, and therefore announced that he would appoint three officers to examine the commission and report the result of their examination to the meeting. Several officers protested at this point that such action was illegal and that the commission must be accepted. This, however, the Colonel refused. Thirteen officers, each of whom the Colonel in turn appointed as one of the committee to investigate, refused to serve. Finally three officers retired with the commission, and finally returned and reported that they found that while the commission had apparently been signed by the Governor, yet it was dated at a time when the Governor was on the Atlantic, and when the Governor could not be possessed of the knowledge that the said 1st Sergeant had been elected to that position. A motion was then made that the commission be not recognized. Fourteen officers voted thereon in the affirmative and thirteen refused to vote, the vote of Sergt. Winckler being also refused by the Colonel. The election of officers was then proceeded with and the following were declared elected: Merrell E. Webb, Lieut. Col., 4th Inf., as Colonel; Maj. Geo. W. Corns, Asst. Q. M. Gen., 1st Brigade, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Chas. S. Baxter, of Co. F, as Major. In each case the thirteen officers above referred to refused to vote unless Sergt. Winckler's commission be recognized and he also be allowed to vote. Also in each case the other fourteen votes were cast for the candidates named. Those who refused to vote had a candidate for the Colonelcy in one of the Captains of their number, and promise to take the matter to the civil courts.

The inside history of the matter is this: The same officer referred to has been a candidate for the Colonelcy twice previously. A number of the officers of the regiment believe in promotion by seniority and are therefore opposed to his jumping from Captain to Colonel. This has caused combinations and counter-combinations and has kept up a constant strife in the regiment for four years, until now there may be an endeavor made to transfer some of the companies into another regiment. A number of officers interviewed state that they believe the Colonel was perfectly justified in acting as he did, and that the commission held by Sergt. Winckler is invalid.

### ILLINOIS.

The varied duties for which the National Guard, as well as the Army, are called into the field is illustrated by the recent trouble at Fulton, Ill. For some time the Modern Woodmen of America, an insurance organization of the West, have been divided over the question of headquarters. Since its inception the officers have been at Fulton, where the citizens had great pride in the fact. Some time ago the head camp voted to remove the headquarters to Rock Island, Ill., but every attempt to get the records have been thwarted by injunctions, and in July lost by force. On the 30th a still more determined attempt was made. During the moving Judge Gest of the Whiteside County Circuit Court dissolved the last of the temporary injunctions issued by the local officials, and Lieut. Gov. Northcott, of Illinois, head counsel of the order, Adj. Gen. Reece, a director, and Sheriff Fuller, of Whiteside county, started to take the records on the steamer Hennepin, lying at her wharf in the Mississippi. As soon as the Fulton people learned this the fire bells were rung and a mob gathered, composed of the "best citizens," which stoned the Lieutenant Governor and Gen. Reece, a veteran, gray haired soldier, and a perfect gentleman in all things.

The sheriff and Gov. Northcott were driven into the depot and Gen. Reece across the river to Clinton, Iowa. Penned in by a howling mob, in a town which has not spirit enough to keep up a military company, the officials wired to Gov. Tanner at Springfield for help. He promptly ordered Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Theo. Ewert,



5th Inf., who is chief clerk of the A. G. O., to send five companies to Fulton to protect life and property and enforce the order of the court. The companies ordered out were Co. C, 6th Inf., Galesburg; G, 6th, Dixon; H, 6th, Monmouth; I, 6th, Monism, and M, 3d Inf., Rochelle. The troops promptly assembled and within a short time Co. G and I were en route for Fulton, where Co. I arrived first, the distance being about fifteen miles. Co. G came thirty-five. As soon as the Fulton rioters heard that troops were en route they dispersed and the remaining four companies were directed to await further orders. Later all trouble subsided and the troops were demobilized and returned to their home stations and daily avocations.

## OHIO.

In the annual rifle contests of the 2d Inf., Ohio National Guard, at Kenton, O., Sept. 20 and 21, the first prize was won by Co. H, of Bloomdale, who made a total score at the 200 and 300-yard ranges of 363. Co. C, of Lima, was next, with 347. The scores made in the order of merit were as follows: Co. H, of Bloomdale, 363; Co. C, of Lima, 347; Co. K, of N. Baltimore, 332; Co. A, of Findlay, 300; Co. G, of Kenton, 291; Co. L, of Wapakoneta, 287; Co. B, of Upper Sandusky, 279; Co. I, of Kenton, 256; Co. E, of Tiffin, 241; Co. F, of Bellefontaine, 199. In the volley firing Co. C, of Lima, carried home the prize, scoring 20 out of a possible 25.

In the revolver contest for the gold badge given to the commissioned officer making the largest score, Capt. N. H. Colwell proved himself the winner. He made 95 out of a possible 120. Adj. Cliff Deming was second, scoring 87.

The first individual prize badge was won by Corpl. Charles Simons, of Co. C, of Lima, on a score of 86. This is the badge given to the man making the highest score at 200 and 300 yards. The five highest men in this contest scored as follows out of a possible 100:

In the 500-yard contest Sergt. Maj. Smith, of Bloomdale, was the winner, with the score of 43 out of a possible 50.

The ten best men who will make up the regimental rifle team and to whom will go rifle team badge are as follows: Sergt. Maj. Smith, 123; Corpl. Simons, of C, 119; Sergt. Simons, of H, 118; Capt. Lafferty, of A, 117; W. E. Weeman, of K, 113; K. W. Hughes, of C, 112; R. Craft, of L, 108; Lieut. Beam, of H, 106; Lieut. Barnes, of A, 104, and Capt. Deming, of Kenton, 100. The shoot was one of the best, most interesting and instructive ever held by the regiment, and the management of same could hardly be bettered. Capt. N. H. Colwell, Q. M., but formerly I. R. P., had charge of the affair, and to him great credit is due for the excellent manner in which the shoot was conducted. Lieut. Col. Bryant and Capt. J. G. Hoegner, of Co. L, acted as range officers, with Maj. P. A. Campbell in charge of the revolver competition.

Among the visitors were Asst. Adj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Capt. G. Andrews, U. S. A., and Col. Hopkins, of the 1st Art., O. N. G. The best of weather prevailed during the entire shoot.

Col. Hopkins and Lieut. Col. Bryant were in attendance for two purposes. First, to take part in the shoot, and, secondly, to make arrangements for the meeting of the committee to codify the laws of the O. N. G.

## MAINE.

Adj. Gen. Richards, of Maine, announces that to enable the National Guard of the State of Maine to hold practice drills in the field, during the month of October, 1897, permission is granted to each of the several organizations to parade under arms, conforming in general to the following conditions: 1. A march to be made of not less than two miles from each armory going, and the

same returning. 2. The march to be taken any week day, or week day afternoon, before Nov. 1, 1897, at the discretion of the officer commanding in each locality. 3. No trespassing will be permitted, and before entering on or passing over any private property, the permission of the owner or owners of the land shall be obtained. 4. During the march whenever possible the troops to have practice in advance and rear guard duty and the use of flanking parties. A halt will be made of long enough duration to post outposts and perform such movements in extended order by the whole command as may be desirable. 5. The troops will be under arms, in fatigue uniform, with campaign hats, canteens, haversacks, belts and boxes, no gloves. 6. When but one company is stationed in a locality the operations will be conducted under the direction of the company commander. When more than one company of the same regiment is stationed in a locality they will be formed into a battalion under the command of a Major if one be present; otherwise under the senior Captain present. When companies of both regiments are stationed in the same locality, arrangements will be made by concert of action of the two Colonels. The Signal and Ambulance Corps will be attached to battalions in the locality where they are stationed. 7. Field officers not in command of troops and who may be present, will act in an advisory capacity. 8. It is desired that all field officers shall be present if possible. A full report of the work performed shall be rendered by the officer who commanded in each locality to the A. G. O. in time to reach the latter point not later than Nov. 15, 1897. The State is to be at no expense whatever in the work proposed above.

The National Guard of Maine have just adopted the new Manual of Arms, as adapted to the Springfield rifle.

A set of regulations is in course of preparation, there being nothing of the kind in existence except a few paragraphs in general orders. The regulations will be modeled on those used by the regular Army, but will have, in addition, many customs of the service that cannot be found in books.

The target season will close Oct. 31. The allowance of ammunition for a company of about 50 men is 1,000 rounds of original ammunition, with material for reloading 3,500 rounds. This gives about 90 rounds per man, which is far more liberal, it is believed, than the average.

## NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

A good idea of the various kinds of work done by the New York Naval Militiaman will be gained from the scope of the examination held on board the U. S. S. New Hampshire, Tuesday evening, Oct. 19. The following six men from the 3d Division, 1st Naval Battalion, appointed to fill petty officers' billets, came up for examination for warrants, and passed with very high percentages: Coxswain E. S. Hale, promoted to Boat-swain's Mate; Seaman C. S. Mott, to Gunner's Mate; Seaman H. W. Magie, to Quartermaster; 4th Grade Petty Officers Geo. F. Gilmore and C. S. Folsom, to Coxswain, and Seaman C. A. Bill, to Coxswain. The examination lasted about three hours, and in addition to infantry drill, school of the company, as required of non-commissioned officers in the National Guard, it covered the following topics: Seamanship, rigs of vessels, ground tackle, names of parts of a man-of-war, knots, splices, bends and hitches; navigation, the compass, logline, lead-line, buoys, rules of the road and lights; handling of boats under oars and sail, rigs, boat salutes and hails; artillery and gunnery school of the section, and school of the battery, stations at main and secondary battery; Naval discipline and routine, colors, watches, rank, rating and corps devices; signaling, rapid and accurate use of the Ardois system of lights for nights, the U. S. Naval Code of flags and wig-wag. The organization of the football team of the 3d Division is well under way. Marshall, captain of the Orange Athletic Club team, will probably be captain, and the following are candidates for the team: Magie, Folsom, E. S. Willard, W. S. R. Ogilby.

Jr. Cary, Kafka, Pentz, H. Rice, Colnon, Hale, Berry, I. L. Roberts, O. F. Roberts, F. P. Rice A. T. Rice, Le-Valley, Davis, Gwynne, Stewart, Kollstede, Raff, J. L. Ogilby.

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

In connection with the report of Capt. Sigsbee, of the warship Maine, in which he recommends that the Division A. S. N. M., of Pittsburg, be mustered out, it is barely possible that the division will reorganize as a Signal Corps. Comdr. William Ewing has not resigned, but will probably do so. Prominent officers of the guard in Pittsburg are hoping that the division will be mustered out. There is a feeling in the western end of the State that Pittsburg will get the new light cavalry troop, and, as that city cannot get both the cavalry troop and a Signal Corps, they prefer the troop. Many of the members of the division have had all they want of seafaring, and want to be mustered out.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A squadron of cavalry, it is understood, will shortly be formed in the Pennsylvania National Guard by the muster in of another troop, which will make four in all.

The announcement of the relieving of Maj. Louis Balch, Surgeon of the 10th Battalion, for the alleged reason of his writing a criticism on the National Guard over his signature in a New York daily, did not create half as much surprise, as the fact that so much space could have been given to such dead matter. There were absolutely no new arguments, facts or propositions given, and the matter presented, which has all been fully covered in the "Army and Navy Journal" and elsewhere long ago, has now good-sized whiskers on it. It is not true that the Major was relieved for writing the article in question, although it is not good taste for officers to criticize, over their signature in public print, their superiors or inferiors, and it is certainly against good discipline. Par. 7, of the Regulations, also says: "Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying censure toward others in the military service, and all publications of a personal nature relating to official transactions between military men are prohibited."

The 8th Regt., New York, Athletic Association will hold its third annual indoor athletic meeting at the armory Nov. 12. The following events are open to all registered amateurs, whether members of athletic clubs or not: Sixty-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; running high jump, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap. The following are closed events for 8th Regt. members only: Sixty-yard dash, scratch; 440-yard run, scratch; 600-yard run, scratch, and one-mile bicycle race, scratch. Gold and silver watches will be awarded to first and second man in each event. The Austin Trophy will be competed for by the members of the regiment.

Gov. Dyer, of Rhode Island, announces the acceptance of the resignation of Col. James F. Phetteplace, of the 1st Regt., Brigade R. I. M., and the consequent mustering out of service of the members of his personal staff. No election to fill the vacancy has yet been ordered.

Troop A, New Hampshire National Guard, of Peterboro, celebrated on Oct. 22 the twenty-sixth anniversary of its organization. The programme for the day included literary exercises in the afternoon and a ball in the evening. The 1st Light Battery, of Manchester, accepted an invitation to be present.

The regular drill season of the First Battalion of Naval Militia, of New York, on the New Hampshire will begin on Monday, Oct. 25. The first division will drill on Mondays, the second on Tuesdays, the third on Wednesdays. There will be battalion drills on Nov. 16, Dec. 14, Feb. 15, March 15 and April 19. Lieut. Barnard has been detailed on torpedo instruction.

The State troops of Louisiana are now in possession of a new rifle range. It is at present provided with targets for 200 and 300 yards, but later it will have facilities for practicing up to 1,000 yards.

Capt. David Wilson, 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., sec-



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tary of committee in charge of the Porter Memorial, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions: Previously acknowledged, \$1,522; Squadron A, New York, \$100; 10th Separate Company, Newburg, \$50; 41st Separate Company, Syracuse, \$25; Col. Joseph G. Story, Asst. C. of O. Sny., \$10; total \$1,707.

Lieut. S. B. Hutchison, Q. M. of the 3d Battalion, Florida State troops, who died on Oct. 6, was buried on Oct. 9 with military honors by the three local companies of the battalion. The funeral is said to have been the largest ever known at Pensacola, there being a large attendance of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, to all of which orders he belonged. The city officers, aldermen and the fire department also attended in a body.

Permission was given to the 9th Regiment, National Guard of New York, on Oct. 19, by the Armory Board, to corner the date of its organization, as it appears on the corner stone of the regiment's armory, from 1845 to 1890.

A research of records show that the 9th Militia is the successor of the old 6th Infantry Regiment, which was organized as early as 1800.

Asst. Insp. Gen. Col. Goodman J. Greene, N. G. N. Y., is busy at present inspecting drill in the 2d Brigade. He drops into an armory without previous notice, in order to see the usual work of a company, without any special preparation, a very excellent idea.

The 22d New York has decided to once again have a first-class field music, including drummers and fifers. For some time past the regiment's field music has been composed wholly of buglers, but the absence of the inspiring strains of the drums and fifes was greatly missed, with the result that it was decided to bring them into prominence once more. Capt. W. B. Smith is chairman of the committee in charge.

The veterans of the 12th New York will hold a meeting at the armory on Thursday evening, Oct. 28, when important business will be transacted, including the election of officers for the ensuing term.

The athletic games of the 12th Regiment, New York, to be held at the armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York City, on Monday evening, Oct. 25, promise to be attended with the success for which the 12th has long been so famous. A large number of entries have been received for the various events, including many of the best known athletes, and exciting sport is assured. There will be music during the games, which begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Col. Seward, 9th New York, under date of Oct. 14, in announcing the death of 1st Lieut. Charles Herdt, of Co. B, on Oct. 13, pays him a very high tribute and says, "only those who knew him best could appreciate his sterling worth."

It is proposed to fit the training ship Adams with another deck, and it is probable that both she and the Mohican, now undergoing repairs at Mare Island, be utilized as training ships for apprentices enlisted on the Pacific coast.

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# BORN.

BUSH.—At Fort Grant, Ariz., Oct. 7, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. R. L. Bush, 15th Inf., a daughter.

# MARRIED.

CLARK—WOLFORTH.—At Columbus, O., Oct. 11, 1897, Asst. Surg. Taliafero Clark, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, to Miss Margaret Wolforth.

HEISTAND—FITZGERALD.—At Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 14, 1897, Mr. Harry S. Heistand, to Miss Elizabeth McC. Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Asst. Surg. Jenkins Augustus Fitzgerald, U. S. A.

KETCHAM—SMITH.—At Boston, Mass., Oct. 9, 1897, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, 2d U. S. Art., to Edith Agnes, daughter of Lieut. Smith, same regiment.

RABY—CALLINGHAM.—At St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, Oct. 12, 1897, Ensign J. J. Raby, U. S. N., to Miss Jeanette Callingham.

THORNTON—STERLING.—At New York City, Oct. 19, 1897, Howard Thornton, son of the late Gen. William A. Thornton, U. S. A., to Mrs. Julia Burr Sterling.

WINTHROP—POTTER.—At Newport, R. I., Oct. 19, 1897, Mr. Grenville Bayard Winthrop, of New York, to Miss Arazelia Van Zandt Potter, niece of Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th U. S. Art.

# DIED.

BATES.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1897, Surg. Gen. Newton E. Bates, U. S. Navy.

CALEF.—At Gloucester, Mass., on the 18th inst., in his 92d year, John C. Calef, father of Maj. John H. Calef, 1st U. S. Artillery.

DANA.—At West Island, Dorset, near Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., in the 79th year of his age, Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary of War Edward M. Stanton from 1862 to 1865.

GLEASON.—At Van Wert, O., Oct. 7, 1897, Mrs. Margaret Gleason, widow of the late Julius A. Gleason, and mother of 2d Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th U. S. Infantry.

McKELDEN.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1897, Mrs. Mary McKelden, mother of the wives of Maj. R. H. Montgomery and Capt. A. C. Macomb, U. S. A.

PAULDING.—At Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, Oct. 15, 1897, in the 78th year of her age, Elizabeth Parsons, wife of P. Kemble Paulding and daughter of the late I. Green Pearson.

ROBERTS.—At his home in Springfield, Ill., Edward R. Roberts, Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. Volunteers, father of Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, 1st Cav. U. S. A.

RODEWALD.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1897, Catharine Julia, widow of Adolf Rodewald, and daughter of William Gibbs McNeill, formerly an officer of Topographical Engineers, U. S. A.

WORDEN.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1897, Rear Adml. John Lorimer Worden, U. S. N., retired.

WINGATE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1897, Mary P. Wingate, mother of Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, in the 87th year of her age. The interment was in the "Friends Burying Ground," in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

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## QUAIL SHOOTING IN CAROLINAS.

The Southern Railway Passenger Department issued a circular to all agents making inquiries regarding game for the coming season.

The reports from all parts are that game is more plentiful now than it has been in many years.

Parties desiring information regarding the hunting ground of the South, will apply to Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, New York.

Dr. A. E. Dickenson, who has managed the "Department of Digestive Ferments" of Parke, Davis & Co., for some time past, and before engaging with Parke, Davis & Co. was with the Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co., now has organized the "Dickenson Chemical Co." of Detroit, Mich., and is its president and general manager. Dr. Dickenson has a valuable connection with Army and Navy Medical Department, which will no doubt be greatly extended by the Dickenson Chemical Co.

Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Ethan Allen, is visiting at 95 Maple street, Springfield, Mass.

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## CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT.

(From Army and Navy Gazette, London, Eng.)

"Cadet Life at West Point," by Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A., is published by himself at Chicago. We have nothing quite like it in this country, and the idea seems to be excellent. It is a complete handbook for United States cadets from the day when they enter the Academy as "Plebs," developing afterwards into "Yearlings," until they pass out of it. The official regulations are given in detail, as well as an account of the constitution and special working at West Point, but this is combined with a gossiping and amusing account of the daily life of the cadets, their occupations and diversions. We have not space to cite some amusing things, and some very interesting ones that appear in the book, and we must be content to say that such a volume, indicating both official procedure and personal occupations, is an excellent thing to place into the hands of cadets and their parents, since it shows them very clearly the nature of the duties to be undertaken, with the advantages and disadvantages that are involved. The author knows his subject well and he has illustrated it cleverly.

Mr. Jonas Stadling, a Swedish journalist, accompanied Andrée to Danes' Island, from which place the aeronaut took his departure toward the pole. Mr. Stadling has written a paper on "Andrée's Flight into the Unknown," which will appear in the November "Century." Accompanying the article are a number of photographs of the scenes preparatory to the ascension, the final cutting of the ropes, and several views of the departing balloon, from near at hand to a distance of 12 kilometers, when it was nearly out of sight. Mr. Stadling was in charge of the carrier-pigeons until they were finally taken into the balloon.

Wild horses are so numerous in Arizona that the Governor has been asked to have them exterminated. Large herds are to be seen in California, and on the San Joaquin plains a noted stallion has led the forces for years—a magnificent creature that has aroused the cupidity of many a lover of horseflesh. One man offered one thousand dollars for him, and over fifty men have laid traps to capture him. After various methods had failed, they formed stations and ran him at full speed to one, or near it, where a new man would start in. In this way he was chased by fresh horses for over one hundred miles at what was supposed to be full speed, but the pursuers never got nearer than five hundred yards to him.

The following patents were issued Oct. 12, 1897: Emil Kaselowsky, Berlin, Germany—Steering Apparatus for Torpedoes: 591,768. Frank M. Wherren, South Elliot, Me.—Binnacle: 591,442. John F. O'Rourke, New York, N. Y.—Caisson Shaft: 591,632. John F. O'Rourke, New York, N. Y.—Air Lock for Caissons: 591,633. Andrew Burgess, Buffalo, N. Y.—Recoil-operated Firearms: 591,525. John R. Supple, Diego, Cal.—Oar-Lock: 591,505. John Keine, New York, N. Y.—Means for Propelling Boats: 591,534. Thomas Utley, Liverpool, England—Light and Air Port for Ships: 591,707. Gil Espina, Caracas, Venezuela—Marine Vessel: 591,749.

The old and favorably known Army and Navy outfitting house of Jacob Reed's Sons, Philadelphia, located some months ago in the Homer-Le Boutillier, with its white marble front and spacious high-ceiled salesroom, running back to Sansom street, has always been one of the finest stores on Chestnut street, and the alterations that have been made by the Messrs. Reed have now made it the handsomest and best equipped establishment for its intended purpose to be found in this country. The service patrons of the Messrs. Reed's Sons are not in Philadelphia every day, but when they are they will be much gratified by a visit to the establishment which fits them out.

The San Francisco "News Letter" tells the following story, which will make our officers of the Army and Navy green with jealousy:

The prompt reward of rapid promotion which follows meritorious and heroic service in the National Guard of California has deeply impressed an English capitalist who makes frequent visits to San Francisco to look after his Pacific Coast interests. On the occasion of his first trip to this city, he met Attorney James F. Smith. The next time he came, a mutual acquaintance whispered the admonition not to address Smith as a civilian but by his military title of Captain. Six months later the Britisher was again in town and met Smith on the street.

"Ah, Captain," he said. "Delighted to see you!" "Pardon me," replied the warrior, "I'm Major now." Congratulations were extended and the new rank was appropriately celebrated.

When the foreigner was next in San Francisco, the episode was repeated with little variation.

"How are you, Major?" he said, cordially. "First rate, but you know I'm a Colonel now."

"Lucky for the regiment," said the suave Englishman, inwardly annoyed at his failure to keep pace with Smith's brilliant military career.

This month found him again on Montgomery street. Before he transacted any business, he went to Smith's office, with a fixed determination to commit no more breaches of military etiquette.

"By jove! General," he said, trying to repress the triumphant tone of his greeting. "But you are looking well!"

And this time the Colonel, with a feeling that his military career had hardly yielded its proper percentage of glory, essayed no correction.

An Australian named Ashton has invented a rifle which, it is asserted, is superior to other rifles in use. Satisfactory government tests of the weapon have been made with the result that the claim of the inventor appears to be indisputable.

A Berlin dispatch of Oct. 18 says: "It is understood that the experiments with the new six-millimetre rifle have given excellent results, and it is asserted that it is superior to any other rifle. The German infantry will probably be speedily equipped with the new weapon."

## THE COUGHING TURK.

It was a cold foggy night on the hills overlooking the River Lom in Eastern Bulgaria, and the Turkish sentries, in their shoddy clothing and only half fed, were shivering in the raw misty air. The one at the back of the English Red Crescent Hospital tent was from time to time taken with fits of coughing that racked his body and kept every one in the tent awake. One of the doctors got out of bed and went round to the unfortunate soldier outside to examine him, and then came back into the tent to prepare a prescription. Having to light a lantern and search about for his medicines, he took some little time getting it ready. Finally, with the dose in a tumbler and lantern in hand, he went back to the sentry. To his astonishment the man firmly declined to drink it, but in the end the doctor, partly by force and partly by influence of authority, made him gulp it down, and returned to his bed with the consciousness of having done a good action. Next morning, however, he received an invitation to see the Pasha in command, who angrily asked him for an explanation of what he had done during the night to the sentry on the hospital tent, in compelling him to take some drugs against his will when he had nothing the matter with him. The doctor was naturally astonished, but it was at last discovered that while he was preparing the prescription the sentries had been changed without his perceiving that anything was going on, and a healthy man substituted for the one with the cough, for whom he made the dose. And so the matter of why the sentry resisted the doctor's benevolence was cleared up.—Harper's Round Table.

The Scranton (Pa.) "Republican" says: One of the officers of the 6th Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., Lieut. Purdy, has been studying law at the big law school in Cincinnati under Professor Turnipseed. The relations of tutor with student became very pleasant, and one day the instructor went out to the post to call on his pupil, Lieut. Purdy. Locating his quarters he was admitted by the officer's striker, who explained that the Lieutenant was absent from the garrison for the day, having gone on a trip through the Kentucky hills on his wheel. The visitor expressed great regret at his inability to see Purdy and told the soldier that he should be very much obliged if he would tell the visitor that he called. The civilian turned to go and as he did so, the striker asked, "Who shall I say called, sir?" The professor replied, "Tell him Turnipseed." The attitude and respectful manner of the enlisted man changed in an instant to that of withering scorn, and with the air of a man who knew he was being strung, turned upon the caller and in language more forcible than polite asked his attendance upon things and places that were far and away out of his class. Upon the officer's return to his quarters that night the incident was narrated in an indignant manner by the striker, who told his employer that he "had no use for them stringers anyway." Professor Turnipseed has announced his intention of returning some time for a second visit to the post, but promises to bring a gun for protection.



## Attention.

The Dueber Watch Works at Canton, Ohio, issue an elegant illustrated catalogue of the many various sizes and styles of watches of their manufacture. This will be sent by mail to the address of any one in the service who will apply for same, thus enabling anyone to select from nearly three hundred watches, some one that may please his or her fancy, address:

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 905 1/2 East Main St., Richmond, Va., Sept. 27, 1897.—Sealed proposals for deepening and widening channel of James River, Va., and for constructing, repairing and revetment of wing dams will be received here until 12 M., October 27, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application here to H. D. Walcomb, Chas. J. Allen, Lt. Col., Engrs.

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ample, at the illustrations of the memorial erected in the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in honor of the Commander of the ill-fated Jeannette exploring expedition, George W. DeLong. This was made of bronze with a border of mosaic and Venetian gold framed in antique oak. In the center is a portrait modeled in high relief, of the Commander, and at the side are pictured scenes of his life history.

The fact that Comdr. Bradford of the Bennington was able to overlook the designing of this memorial is sufficient to prove that the artist, Charles R. Lamb, of New York, was able to make it truly historical of events that actually took place.

Such a memorial as this is valuable, not only as a work of art, but also as a reliable record which is as unfading as the hieroglyphic slab of the Egyptian. The Cathedral of St. Giles in Edinburgh, Scotland, where the worn-out colors of all the requirements of the north country are placed for preservation, is now being dignified by bronze memorials to killed soldiers in much the same way, but nothing there is comparable to the noble masterpieces of our American artists.

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